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PRICE-LISTS AND CIRCULARS.

THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST is the pioneer of the method of distributing price-lists and circulars to the trade in its Summer and Winter Issues. The system has been in force for more than thirty years, and is as effective as it is popular. Distribution to the best buyers in the world is ensured, and that is not the case when price-lists are sent singly by post—*e.g.*, reports received from Australasia show that "tons" of price-lists and dutiable matter on which the tax has not been paid are destroyed by the authorities. The Summer and Winter Numbers of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST containing such price-lists and circulars are not so treated, because the demands of the Customs are complied with, hence the copies are promptly delivered to the advantage of advertisers. The next opportunity for sending out price-lists and circulars will be with the Summer Number to be published on July 27, 1907. The Publisher invites up-to-date firms to write to him at the Head Office for conditions and terms.

Summary.

The subjoined paragraphs give the gist of the more important matters in this issue, with the object of showing at a glance what has happened during the week. See also "Contents" in the first column.

"SUGAR SOAP" is no longer a registered trade-mark (p. 896).

ATTEMPTED PHARMACY LEGISLATION stands where it did (p. 895).

MR. HALDANE used to carry a walking-stick made of cordite (p. 895).

If you want a laugh (or cry) read the prescription renderings on p. 902.

THE POLICE AND THE POISON-BOOK are the subject of further letters on p. 916.

THE SUGAR CONVENTION is being repudiated by the British Government (p. 895).

THE SOCIETY OF APOTHECARIES BILL has passed through Parliament (p. 906).

"THE CLEANEST MAN ON EARTH" is a chemist in Western Australia. So he says (p. 892).

THE LLANELLY QUININE BITTERS case has advanced a step further in the High Court (p. 896).

MR. IDRIS is not to seek re-election to Parliament. He acts under medical advice (p. 906).

THE B.P.C. MEETING in Manchester has taken definite form. The programme is given on p. 905.

SINGAPORE CHEMISTS are no longer able to sell medicated wines without a liquor-licence (p. 894).

ARE chemists as prosperous as they used to be? Read what "Xrayser" says on the question (p. 903).

PHOTOGRAPHS ON FRUIT make one of the interesting items in this week's Photographic Column (p. 907).

SIX MILLION POUNDS more of import and export trade was done in May 1907 than in May 1906 (p. 900).

WE consider that there is no legal barrier to division of the Minor examination, and give our reasons on p. 904.

THE proprietors of Dr. Williams's Pink Pills have secured the conviction of a ring of counterfeiters in France (p. 891).

ANOTHER BLOW TO THE CHEMIST! Sir Frederick Treves says the time is coming when drugs will not be used (p. 903).

A NEW POISON BILL has been introduced into the New Zealand House of Representatives, and the text with schedule is summarised on p. 892.

A MEDICAL PROPOSAL in the Cape is to the effect that formulas of proprietary medicines should be disclosed. Cape chemists oppose it (p. 893).

MR. ALBERT COOPER's business in Kensington has been converted into a limited company as Cooper, Son & Co., Ltd., with a capital of 20,000l. (p. 897).

AN old recipe for laudanum has been unearthed in the Sloane Collection of MSS. in the British Museum by a contributor, and is reproduced on p. 907.

IS A BACTERIOLOGICAL LABORATORY "professional chambers"? This question has been decided in the negative by Mr. Justice Swinfen Eady in a lease case reported on p. 896.

At the annual meeting of the Natal Pharmaceutical Society Mr. J. W. Miller, the retiring President, delivered an address, and Mr. Fleming Johnston was appointed to succeed him (p. 894).

INTERESTING evidence respecting Government Department views of dental companies was given before a Select Committee this week. Mr. FitzRoy, of the Privy Council, was one of the witnesses (p. 895).

THE death of Fred Reynolds is universally deplored, "Xrayser" being among those who write of him (p. 903). We commence publication of some of Mr. Reynolds's sketches not previously printed (p. 902).

THE PHARMACEUTICAL COUNCIL (IRELAND) has resolved to ask the Castle to undertake poison prosecutions, because the Government officials defeat the moral effect of convictions by remitting the fines (p. 908).

MENTHOL, peppermint oil, cod-liver oil, coumarin, and linseed oil are all higher. Citric acid, acetic acid, benzols, antimony, crude and refined camphor, matico, squill, and turpentine are all more or less cheaper (p. 916).

THE COURT OF APPEAL has reversed Mr. Justice Warrington's decisions about dental partnerships which were to be determined if either partner were guilty of professional misconduct. The Lords of Appeal hold that the order of the General Medical Council should have been received as evidence by the Lower Court (p. 896).

English News.

Local Newspapers containing marked items of news interesting to the Trade are always welcomed by the Editor.

Brevities.

Dr. A. Wynter Blyth has resigned his appointment as medical officer of health of Marylebone, after thirty years' service.

At Berwick-upon-Tweed last quarter samples of citrate of magnesia, tartaric acid, citric acid, and cream of tartar were taken for analysis, and certified to be genuine and free from lead and arsenic.

The old-established soap-works of Messrs. Hodgson & Simpson at Wakefield is to be closed at the end of this month. The business was recently absorbed by Lever Bros., Ltd., of Port Sunlight.

The Home Secretary has issued an order under the Workmen's Compensation Act, 1906, adding to the schedule of diseases and remedies those that were recommended by the committee, as reported in THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST of May 25, p. 782.

During last quarter eight samples of blue-pills were taken for analysis in the Isle of Wight, and the public analyst, Mr. Otto Hehner, states that "all contained the proper proportion of quicksilver, which is the essential and active ingredient of these pills."

At Marylebone Police-court, on June 8, John Henry Jackson (41) was sentenced to six months' hard labour for embezzling money (see *C. & D.*, June 8, p. 862) belonging to his employer, Mr. G. J. Knight, chemist and druggist, 441 Edgware Road, London, W.

From the Blackburn Technical School, which is under the charge of Dr. R. D. Pickard, F.I.C., etc., eight papers have been communicated to the Chemical Society during the past eighteen months. This was not mentioned by Professor Meldola in his address to the Society.

A reception was given on Friday, June 7, by the President (Professor W. A. Herdman) and council of the Linnean Society, in the rooms of the Society at Burlington House, Piccadilly, in honour of Linnaeus and his work. There were many Linnean and other scientific exhibits, and short demonstrations.

Dr. Samuel Rideal, the public analyst, has been permitted by Westminster City Council, under protective conditions, to carry out experiments on the sterilisation of water at one of the swimming-baths by means of electrolytic chlorine, with the object of ascertaining whether the water need be changed as frequently when kept purified as at present.

A heated discussion took place at a meeting of the Metropolitan Counties branch of the British Medical Association on June 7, at which the institution of a central hospital authority was advocated, and a resolution was adopted urging that all branches of the medical profession (including general practitioners) be represented on the Central Board, to obviate the appointment only of specialists and consultants attached to hospitals.

Jane Parry was charged before the Colwyn Bay Magistrates, on June 8, with being drunk. Jane had to be ejected from the shop of Mr. Llewellyn Jones, chemist and druggist, and her defence was that, feeling ill, she called at Mr. Jones's shop for some sweet spirit of nitre. She drank the sweet nitre in the shop, and then became unconscious. The Magistrates sent for Mr. Jones, who admitted that he sold Jane 2 dr. of sweet nitre, and that she drank it in 2 oz. of water. He was quite sure, however, that it was more than sweet nitre that made her "unconscious"; in his opinion she was drunk. The Magistrates thought so, too, and Jane was fined 5s., and costs, in spite of her ingenious defence.

A case which attracted considerable attention in legal and Parliamentary circles last week was the charge of drunkenness against Mr. W. D. Burnyeat, M.P. The case was heard at the Tower Bridge police court, London, on June 9, a constable giving evidence of having arrested Mr. Burnyeat in the Waterloo Road for being drunk. The defence put forward by a K.C. and junior counsel was that Mr. Burnyeat being attacked on the day in question

with violent pains had taken repeated doses of chlorodyne "neat," and afterwards some whisky-and-soda, with the result that he became dazed and semi-unconscious. Dr. A. P. Luff testified to this being the result from taking chlorodyne "neat" and following it with a liquid. The magistrate dismissed the case.

Colonial Trade.

At a meeting on June 11 the Board of Trade Advisory Committee on Commercial Intelligence considered various suggestions arising out of discussions at the recent Imperial Conference in connection with improving the method of obtaining commercial information with regard to the Self-Governing Colonies for the benefit of traders in the United Kingdom. The Committee agreed on a series of recommendations to the Board of Trade having this object in view.

Franco-British Exhibition, 1908.

The first meeting of the science group of the Franco-British Exhibition was held on June 11. There were present Sir Norman Lockyer, F.R.S. (in the chair), Major Baden-Powell, the Hon. Sir John A. Cockburn, Captain Creak, R.N., C.B., F.R.S., Sir David Gill, F.R.S., Colonel Hellard, R.E., Colonel Sir Thomas Holdich, Dr. R. Mill, Professor Perry, F.R.S., Mr. F. W. Rudler, F.G.S., Dr. W. N. Shaw, F.R.S., and Professor Thorpe, F.R.S. The question of classification was considered under the headings of historical apparatus, instruments of observation, and methods used in exploration of the land, the sea, the air, and the heavens. Special committees were appointed to deal with these subjects.

Royal Institution.

Professor Sir James Dewar lectured at the Royal Institution on June 7 on "High Vacua and Helium at Low Temperatures." It was an account of experiments that have been made in the Institution laboratory during the last few months. First Sir James told how the helium was collected at Bath. It was obtained along with other gases at the Roman bath and separated by a tedious process of liquefaction and volatilisation. At the end of the first experiment the helium was found to have disappeared altogether, but since then the use of charcoal has made the method easier and more certain. Then followed a series of spectrum experiments during a stage of the exhaustion of a tube of the mixed gases, the various colours obtained indicating the gas that is in the ascendant. The rate of exhaustion has been studied for some months, the Crookes radiometer being the best instrument for the purpose. The vanes of the radiometer are extremely sensitive, and the effect of traces of various gases in the vacuum was shown. Pressures as low as 0.000047 m.m. have been observed.

Poor-law Notes.

Mr. Harwick, dispenser of the Bethnal Green Workhouse, has had his salary increased from 150*l.* to 160*l.* per annum.

The Infirmary Committee of the Hackney Union have recorded their appreciation of the labour and skill bestowed by the medical staff, the matron, and by Mr. F. E. Traynor, the dispenser of medicines, in connection with the training of the nurses.

Mr. Boot and Early-closing.

An early-closing dispute, in which Boots, Ltd., figure largely, exists at Cheltenham. Boots have been accused of having departed from the recognised practice of the tradesmen of the town with regard to early-closing either on Wednesday or on Saturday, and they have replied that, owing to the lack of unanimity in closing, they have been obliged to keep their establishment open on Wednesday afternoons and to make other arrangements for each assistant to take his weekly half-holiday. Mr. Boot states that if a uniform early-closing day is fixed he will fall in with the arrangement, and he offered to contribute a sum up to 20*l.* towards the expenses of securing uniformity. As efforts towards that end have failed, a deputation of tradesmen has been appointed to interview Mr. Boot on the subject.

Chemists as Shots.

At the Lincolnshire Rifle Association's annual prize-meeting, held at the Grantham Range on June 5 and 6, the Bulmer-Jackson Challenge Cup and 5*l.*, the first prize in the "Members'" competition, was won by Mr. T. Cook, a Lincoln chemist, with a score of ninety-four out of a possible 105.

A party of ten of the Sheffield staff of Boots, Ltd., drove to High Bradfield on June 6, at the invitation of the rector, the Rev. A. B. Browne, M.A., and, after tea at the Rectory, a rifle shooting-match took place on the rector's private range between six members of Bradfield Rifle Club and six of Boots' men. A keen contest resulted in an exciting win for Bradfield. The two teams then returned to the Rectory, where a pleasant musical evening was spent.

Cricket.

Davy Hill C.C. played Gramme C.C. at Wormholt Farm on June 8, and won easily, the scores being Davy Hill, 38; Gramme, 12.

Allenburys C.C. met St. Matthew's C.C. at Hackney Marshes, on June 8, and achieved an easy victory, the scores being Allenburys, 150; St. Matthew's, 55.

Burgoyne Burbidges C.C., at Wadham Lodge, on June 8, were opposed by Hearon, Squire & Francis C.C. (in a cricket Championship League match) and a very good game ended in a win for Burgoyne Burbidges by 15 runs, the scores being Burgoyne Burbidges, 44; Hearon, 29.

On June 6 the Leicester Chemists met their old rivals, the Leicester Y.M.C.A., at the Victoria Park, Leicester. The chemists have always had to bow the knee in defeat to the Y.M.s, and this occasion proved no exception, for the latter were victorious by 25 runs. J. H. Miles, for the chemists, took five wickets for 11, and T. Peberdy two for 14, while H. Chawner took two for 18; but nobody but E. Tomlin could do any good for the chemists with the bat. On June 13 the fixture is with the 17th Regiment C.C. at home, and on June 20 comes the eagerly awaited match against Nottingham Pharmacy A.C. at Nottingham.

Contracts.

The Nantwich Board of Guardians have accepted the tender of Mr. H. S. Young, chemist and druggist, for the supply of drugs and sundries at 48%. The highest tender was 80%.

The St. Ives (Hunts) Board of Guardians have accepted the tenders of Messrs. Turner & Son, Barton & Son, and the Medical Supply Association for the supply of chemists' sundries.

The Accrington Town Council, who often deal with contracts for various chemical products, have decided to insert in all their future contracts a clause prohibiting the subletting of any part of the work involved in such contracts to persons who are members of the Corporation.

The London County Council have accepted the following tenders: Livett, Frank & Son, Ltd., permanganate of potash in 1-lb. bags (40%. 12s. 6d. per ton); D. Matthews, protosulphate of iron for outfall-works (373l. 8s. 10d.). The tender of Messrs. May & Baker, Ltd., Battersea, S.W., for acids (including bottles and carboys) has been accepted till December 31, 1907.

The Salford Corporation have accepted the tenders of Bentley & Co., Ltd., Salford, for 200 gals. of colza oil at 2s. 9d. per gal.; Butcher & Simmons, chemists and druggists, Salford, for 200 gals. of castor oil at 3s. per gal., and 500 gals. of mineral sperm oil at 9½d. per gal.; A. Puckham & Co., Ltd., London, for about 600 gals. of cylinder oil at 1s. 1d. per gal., and 600 gals. of engine oil at 1s. 2d. per gal.

Birmingham Notes.

The Queen's College is to be let (subject to the consent of the Board of Education), on a lease to the University Council for five years, as a hostel for male students.

One of the most serious matters with which Birmingham golf-clubs have to contend is the nuisance caused by worms—the earth-casts on the putting-greens and at the tees. On some soils these are difficult to get rid of, and all sorts of expensive chemicals have to be resorted to, so much so that one local club spends something like 2l. a week dealing with them.

Having transacted his business with a chemist at King's Norton, a commercial traveller was invited (says Robin Goodfellow in the Birmingham "Daily Mail") by the good-natured one into a store-room, where on a table were placed two glasses of wine and two biscuits. He drank the wine with many hearty expressions of good will, but the biscuits he left untouched. They were of the canine variety. Who was the chemist? is being asked.

A musical and dramatic entertainment, arranged by Mrs. George E. Perry, is to be given at St. Mary's Hall, Bearwood, Edgbaston, on June 19. The entertainment is under the patronage of Col. Wyley, J.P. (of Coventry), Mr. Thomas Barclay, J.P., Mr. Alfred Southall, J.P., Mr. H. W. Jones (President of the Midland Pharmaceutical Association), and the pharmacists of the district, and the proceeds are to be given to the Benevolent Fund of the Pharmaceutical Society.

Two lads, named Leslie and Arthur Nicholls, sons of a Birmingham tailor, were on June 7 poisoned through swallowing a quantity of weed-killer, with the result that Arthur, aged eleven, died. The lads were taken ill in bed, and the mother dosed them with bicarbonate of soda. They became worse, and a doctor was sent for; but before his arrival Leslie mentioned that both he and his brother had drunk from a bottle which stood on the dressing-table in the room. This, it transpired, was a poisonous weed-killer, which Leslie, who is fifteen years old, had taken home from Messrs. Southall Bros. & Barclay, Ltd., wholesale chemists, where he was employed in the packing department. The doctor administered emetics, and the elder boy recovered, but the other died. Mr. Barclay, of Southall Bros. & Barclay, Ltd., informed a Press representative who interviewed him on the subject that the weed-killer was taken from the Lower Priory warehouse. It was manufactured in the laboratory and placed in gallon tins, which were properly labelled and secured by means of strong corks driven several inches into the neck of the tins. It was against the rules of the house to interfere with the tins in any way, weed-killer being sold only in the gallon tins. Under no circumstances was the bulk disturbed. After the illness of the lads it was observed that one of the tins had been opened by means of a corkscrew, and it was clear from the markings that the tin could not have been opened by mistake. The weed-killer is a potent poison, in which arsenic is the chief ingredient. Twenty drops would be sufficient to cause the death of a child.—At the inquest, on June 12, Leslie Nicholls said he opened a tin of weed-killer and poured a quantity into a bottle. He knew it was poison; it was so labelled. Both he and his brother took some of it, but he did not think it was going to make him ill or kill him. Evidence was given to the effect that so far as the boy's duties were concerned, he had nothing whatever to do with any poisonous preparation. In returning a verdict of death from misadventure, the jury expressed the opinion that such poisons should not be within the reach of boys. The Coroner said they must leave that to the firm.

Liverpool Notes.

On Sunday, June 9, an exciting incident occurred in the Lime Street area. A swarm of bees had settled in that busy thoroughfare and refused to be dislodged. Hundreds of the apian host were electrocuted by coming in contact with the live tramway wires, while the greater part clung tenaciously to an iron standard. For a considerable time the comfort of promenaders was considerably inconvenienced.

Concerning the episode, reported a fortnight ago in these columns, of an assault upon a chemist's assistant at Aintree, it now transpires that the sequel to that incident partakes of quite an idyllic character. On June 11, at Aintree Church, there were wedding-bells and orange-blossoms, as the youthful pharmacist and his pretty bride were joined together in the bonds of holy matrimony. *Amor vincit omnia*.

The City Coroner on June 10 took occasion to censure severely an unqualified medical practitioner on the dangerous and reprehensible practice which obtains among this fraternity of signing death-certificates. On reading this the struggling chemist must sigh deeply for the pharmaceutical Utopia, wherein legal Solons shall in like manner reprimand unregistered dealers in salts, sennas, sarsaparillas, spt. vini scotorum, and all other scheduled and unscheduled poisons.

Leonard de Bayer, *alias* Leonard de Blowitz, appeared at Dale Street Police Court, on June 7, charged on remand with obtaining 21l. and 5l. by false pretences, but the evidence then given was formal. On June 10 de Bayer made a further appearance, when evidence was given by Mr. Donald Arthur Nightingale, a representative of Messrs. Parke,

Davis & Co., manufacturing chemists, London and Detroit. Mr. Nightingale told the Court that prisoner said he was the son of the original proprietor of the Bayer Chemical Co., chemical-manufacturers, of Elberfeld, and, having come into possession of the business, he suggested that witness should become the company's local accredited agent. On the strength of these representations Mr. Nightingale lent prisoner 21*l.* Prior to that witness had lent De Bayer various small sums, which, he said, accused repaid "in order to regain my confidence." William Taylor Alexander, managing director in Great Britain and Ireland for the Bayer Co., Ltd., denied that accused had any connection with that firm, and said he was not the son of the late Mr. Bayer, head of that company. Thos. Downing, engineer of the Bootle Borough Hospital, deposed to lending accused 4*l.* and 1*l.*, on representations that he (Bayer) was a doctor practising in Catherine Street, and that he was a son of Dr. Bayer. Evidence of arrest at Aberdeen having been given, accused was committed for trial at the assizes.

Sheffield Notes.

At a reception given by the Chancellor of the University (the Duke of Norfolk) on June 6, pharmacy was represented in the person of Mr. G. T. W. Newsholme, who is, of course, a member of the Court of Governors.

A special meeting of the Court of Governors of the Sheffield University, on June 7, approved certain new ordinances, among which was a provision for the award of the degree of Bachelor of Arts for evening students.

Mr. George Ellinor, pharmaceutical chemist, of Spital Hill, is deserting the premises which he has occupied for thirty years (ever since he first set up in pharmacy on his own account), and is removing to newer premises at 76 Spital Hill, on the other side of the thoroughfare. Mr. Ellinor is the oldest Major man in the city.

Irish News.

Local Newspapers containing marked items of news interesting to the Trade are always welcomed by the Editor.

Analyst's Results Questioned.

Messrs. Sumner & Co., medicine-contractors, Liverpool, have written to the Castleblayney Board of Guardians relative to a report of the analyst sent them. They state that they must decline to receive the *vin. ipecac.* and *pulv. jalapæ* co. which are being returned to them. They state that the Local Government Board is being communicated with in regard to the impossibly low ash-percentage required for *pulv. jalapæ* co. An explanation is also asked for as to *vin. ipecac.* The analyst states that he finds 28 per cent. of the alkaloids present, the standard being 0.1 to 0.1125, and makes the observation that there is a deficiency of 72 per cent. of alkaloids.

Iodine Manufacture.

At the sitting of the Congested Districts (Ireland) Commission—the Earl of Dudley chairman—in Dublin, on June 11, evidence was given by Mr. W. B. Harrington, chemical-manufacturer, Cork, on the subject of the kelp-industry in the West of Ireland. The chairman said that it had been suggested by witnesses examined before the Commission that the kelp-industry might be helped by grants from the Congested Districts Board. Mr. Harrington said the principal source of iodine is Chili saltpetre, and when witness's firm contemplated going in for the manufacture of iodine he found that there is such a large stock of iodine from Chili saltpetre available that the market could be flooded with it any time the manufacturer liked. So he concluded that it would be a dangerous thing for his firm to start the manufacture of the article. Potash salts, however, which are also got from kelp, are a marketable product always. Potash salts are worth 9*l.* a ton. The amount of iodine obtained from kelp is small as compared with that from the other source, and the producers of the latter really did not mind the competition. The price is regulated by the Chilean supply altogether. There is some profit to be made out of the potash salts. At present kelp is sent to Scotland to be manufactured, and if an Irish-controlled factory were started in Scotland there might not be sufficient to keep Pattison's (the Scottish firm) and the new Irish factory in Scotland going.

Scotch News.

Local Newspapers containing marked items of news interesting to the Trade are always welcomed by the Editor.

Aberdeen.

On the evening of June 8 Peter Elrick, a young man, was arrested in Aberdeen for assaulting a woman in the shop of Mr. Frank Crossling, chemist, Justice Street, by stabbing her on the right cheek with a knife.

A rather unfortunate accident happened to Mr. Newell B. Cran, chemist, Esslemont Avenue, last week. He was attempting to alight from an electric car in Union Street while the car was in motion, and lost his balance. As he had one arm in a sling, Mr. Cran was unable to save himself, and fell heavily on the street, cutting the back of his head severely.

Mr. George Stephen, chemist, who has recently purchased the business of the late Mr. George Chalmers, Huntly, has succeeded to one of the oldest established businesses in the North. It was founded during the first quarter of last century by Mr. Wm. Prott, who carried it on for many years. At his death he was succeeded by his son, Mr. Wm. Prott. About thirty years ago Mr. Prott took into partnership Mr. Geo. Chalmers, and the firm was then known as Prott & Chalmers. On the removal of Mr. Prott to Belfast Mr. Chalmers became sole partner and carried on the business in his own name. Mr. Stephen served his apprenticeship with Mr. Chalmers. He was for some time assistant to Messrs. Hardie & Son, Dundee, and for three years qualified assistant to Mr. Chalmers. For six years he has carried on a very successful business at 66 Holburn Street, Aberdeen. Mr. J. J. Shand, chemist and druggist, has purchased Mr. Stephen's business in Holburn Street. Mr. Shand served his apprenticeship with Mr. John Cruickshank, late of George Street, and for the past four years has been head assistant to Mr. J. D. Duncan, chemist, Union Street.

Personal.

Mr. David Brown, senior partner of Messrs. J. F. Macfarlan & Co., is with Mrs. Brown and Miss Brown touring the United States and Canada.

The Edinburgh University Amateur Dramatic Club is presenting "Niobe" in Queen Street Hall this week. Mr. Herbert M. Spoor, chemist and druggist, is taking one of the principal parts. Mr. Spoor has been an actor and a journalist, and is now completing his medical course.

Mr. Alexander E. Durno, pharmaceutical chemist, 184 Pitt Street, Sydney, is now in Scotland on holiday. Mr. Durno served his apprenticeship with Mr. Cruickshank, Aberdeen, and after passing the Minor and Major from Mr. William Duncan's school, he went out to Australia in 1890, and has a high-class and progressive business in Sydney. Mr. Durno has spent two months in Egypt and the European Continent, and intends to return to Sydney *via* U.S.A. and Canada.

The West.

A branch pharmacy has been opened at Port Glasgow by Mr. Archibald McNaught, chemist and druggist, 70 Union Street, Greenock.

There promises to be a large turn-out at the joint excursion to the Trossachs, judging from the number of tickets that are being sold.

Mr. Thos. Hunter, chemist and druggist, who managed the business branch at Kilmarnock of Messrs. Cockburn & Co., Ltd., has resigned his appointment owing to ill-health.

Mr. Robert Murray, for some time druggists' sundriesman with Messrs. Lorimer & Moyes, Argyle Street, Glasgow, has joined the representative staff of Messrs. Meggeson & Co., Ltd., London.

Mr. George Paton Cairncross, the well-known amateur Shakespearean actor, has resigned his position on the representative staff of Messrs. Baird Bros., surgical-dressings manufacturers, Bath Street, Glasgow, to take up an engagement at a London theatre.

THE imports of drugs into Rome from the United Kingdom during 1906 amounted in value to 534*l.*, against 635*l.* in 1905; other imports from the United Kingdom included 420*l.* worth of perfumery (an increase of 104*l.*) and 231*l.* worth of soap.

Welsh News.

Local Newspapers containing marked items of news interesting to the Trade are always welcomed by the Editor, who also invites reports on business changes and other trade matters.

Personal.

Mr. W. T. L. Thomas, chemist and druggist, has taken over the business of Mr. J. John, at Laugharne, Carmarthenshire.

A transfer of the wine-licence of the Coronation Stores, Lampeter, has been granted to Mrs. Davies, widow of the late Mr. W. Davies, chemist.

Prosperous Cardiff.

As showing the prosperity of Cardiff and the surrounding district, it is stated by the local newspapers that during the past two months not a single case of bankruptcy was reported. As a matter of fact, in Cardiff itself, with its population of 176,000, only two persons have gone through the Bankruptcy Court this year.

A Side-line.

The King is to open the new deep-sea lock at Cardiff on July 12. The Queen and Princess Victoria will accompany him, and in order to fittingly welcome the Royal visitors the Corporation have made a grant to the Lord Mayor of 2,500*l.* Those chemists whose shops abut on the route of procession from the Docks to the new Town Hall should make a nice little sum for the letting of their windows.

A Welsh Colonist.

Mr. D. Tudor Williams, surgeon-dentist, of the Medical Hall, Aberdare, and manufacturer of the noted Balsam of Honey, has received intimation of the death of his brother, Mr. D. E. Williams, chemist and druggist, which took place at Plattsburg, Australia. Mr. D. E. Williams was apprenticed to the late Mr. Watkin J. Thomas, chemist, Aberdare, and after acting as manager for some time to Mr. Thrusland, chemist, Oxford, has carried on business at Maestig and at Aberdare. Subsequently he emigrated to Australia, where he had a drug-business at Plattsburg, New South Wales.

Drugs in Cardiff.

The Cardiff Corporation on June 10 accepted the tender of Messrs. Ferris & Co., of Bristol, for the supply of drugs, surgical sundries, etc., to the Mental Hospital for 164*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.*, and also that of Messrs. Meyer & Meltzer, London, for operating, *post-mortem*, and clinical instruments and apparatus for the sum of 314*l.* 9*s.* Dr. Walford, the medical officer of health, in his annual report just issued, points out that while the number of samples submitted for analysis in Cardiff per 1,000 of the population is above the average of the large towns, the percentage proportion of adulterated samples is much below the average. The number of samples of drugs submitted for analysis during the year was twelve, of which eight were sulphate of soda, three precipitated sulphur, and one bicarbonate of soda, the whole of which were reported to be genuine.

French News.

(From the "C. & D." Paris Correspondent.)

THE VIOLET ROSETTE.—M. Délépine, assistant professor at the Paris Superior School of Pharmacy, has just received the violet rosette of officer of public instruction.

THE DEATH is reported of M. H. Raybaud, pharmacist, of Cannes, and Municipal Councillor of this "English" Riviera town. His name will probably be familiar to many British chemists who have occupied season situations on the Riviera.

PROFITABLE PLATINUM.—The "Compagnie Industrielle du Platine," which operates with a capital of 21,220,000*f.*, made a net profit of 1,397,229*f.* for 1906, against 1,056,236*f.* for 1905. The dividend is 15*f.* per share, against 12.50 for 1905, this absorbing 960,000*f.*

A SUNDAY-CLOSING DIFFICULTY.—At Annonay (Ardèche), as in many small provincial towns, only one pharmacist has the sanction of the Prefect to stock serum. When Sunday-closing was decided on, the point was raised as to what was to be done if a case of diphtheria occurred on the Sun-

days when the pharmacy closed. The natural suggestion was that each pharmacy should have a few phials, and application to this effect has been handed in to the Prefect.

NANCY SUPERIOR SCHOOL OF PHARMACY.—The vacant buildings formerly occupied by the seminary have been inspected by the University and departmental authorities. The former body has made application for a portion of the buildings, with a view of transferring the Superior School of Pharmacy to this site, the present premises (in the rear of the University buildings on the Place Carnot) being somewhat cramped and out of date.

MUTUAL-BENEFIT SOCIETIES.—The number of pharmacies founded by mutual (benefit) societies for the supply of medicaments to their members, and the constant development of the principle of mutuality (or insurance against sickness, etc.) in France, has long drawn the attention of pharmacists to this question. When the mutualists held their last large meeting, a small but competent deputation of pharmacists attended, and followed closely the reports and discussions on this matter. Their report is comparatively reassuring. It would appear that the foundation of special pharmacies is not always remunerative, and that there is a growing tendency among the mass of mutualists to revert to the idea of making some arrangement with the local pharmacists. Special rebates are, of course, asked for their members, but this, as the delegates point out, is a matter that can be fought out on its own merits.

DR. WILLIAMS'S PINK PILLS are known in France as *Pilules Pink pour personnes pâles du Dr. Williams*, which name was registered as a trade-mark in the office of the tribunal of the Seine by the G. T. Fulford Co., Ltd., 23 rue Ballu, Paris, on August 4, 1906. An action for the infringement of the mark has just been decided in France, the above company being the plaintiffs and the defendants Isler & Houtte, a firm of printers in Lyons; Alezard & Ribard, chemists, Lyons; Denechau, a wholesale druggist's assistant; and Rouquette, a commission agent in Paris. The evidence showed that in Isler & Houtte's premises cases were found containing about 7,000 boxes of pills similar to pilules pink in get-up, and with the trade-mark upon them, besides empty boxes, labels, handbills, lithographic plates, and other imitative material. On January 29 the Fulford Co. seized at the Grande Pharmacie du Pont Neuf, Paris, a case of 863 boxes of pink pills from Isler & Houtte, which had been delivered by Denechau, and came through Rouquette, although apparently from J. Favre, 32 rue de l'Entrepôt, but to Rouquette's credit. Consequent on the seizure writs were issued in Lyons and Paris against the defendants. These circumstances were the basis of evidence against them, but other seizures of counterfeit material gave support to the plaintiffs' claim for 50,000*f.* damages. It was proved that Houtte took the order for printing the counterfeit labels from Alezard, and Isler knew that the engraving and printing were fraudulent. Alezard was manager of the Grande Pharmacie Lyonnaise, and confessed at the hearing on March 7 that he had collaborated in the preparation of the boxes and printed matter. It was also proved that Rouquette knew that the case contained counterfeit pink pills, and paid Denechau 50*f.* to deliver the case. Ribard was a sleeping partner of Alezard, and was aware of the fraudulent agreement between the latter and Isler & Houtte, and an instigator of the fraud. The Court ordered the defendants one and all to pay the Fulford Co. 3,000*f.* damages, and to advertise the decision in five newspapers. By request of the plaintiffs the summons against Denechau was withdrawn, but Alezard and Ribard were each sentenced to three months' imprisonment, Isler to fifteen days', Houtte to one month, and Rouquette to six days' imprisonment, besides paying the damages mentioned, and costs. The fraud had been going on for three years.

The use of sulphate of copper for agricultural purposes is increasing in Corfu. About 40 tons was imported last year, mostly from the United Kingdom, and the remainder from America and Greece.

SYRIAN OLIVE OIL.—The exports of olive oil from Beirut during 1906 amounted to 1,415 barrels, against 1,076 barrels in 1905 and 1,100 barrels in 1904. The ports of Haifa and Sidon also shipped 360 and 131 barrels respectively last year. France, Egypt, America, and Italy were the principal consumers in the order named.

Australasian News.

The fullest information regarding the Australasian drug-trade and pharmacy is given in "The Chemist and Druggist of Australasia," copies of which can be obtained at 6d. each, post free, from the office of "The Chemist and Druggist," 42 Cannon Street, London, E.C.

Note.—"The Chemist and Druggist" is regularly supplied by order to all the members of the following, among other societies:

Central Pharmaceutical Association, N.Z.
Otago Pharmaceutical Association, N.Z.
Pharmaceutical Society of New South Wales.
Pharmaceutical Society of Queensland.
Pharmaceutical Society of South Australia.
Pharmaceutical Society of Tasmania.
Pharmaceutical Society of Western Australia.

New South Wales.

CYPHER-PRESCRIPTIONS.—A medical man, who wrote a prescription for *mist. alk. simpl. c. casc.* (Rose) and *mist. No. 2* (Rose), was asked by a chemist to forward a proper prescription, as the customer objected to having to pay carriage on the medicine from the special chemist in Sydney. The doctor replied that the formula is a proprietary one, and that, as he is the sole judge of what is good for his patient, it is not improper to prescribe a proprietary combination. The chemist forwarded the correspondence to the local branch of the British Medical Association, and it is published in an Australian medical journal.

SALE OF ALCOHOL.—The Liquor Amendment Act, 1905, contains sections dealing with local option. When local option is adopted, and the full effect of the section comes into operation, severe penalties are incurred. The sale of methylated spirit and medicinal tinctures by pharmacists and medical men is allowed with the following proviso:

Provided that nothing in this section shall be held to prohibit the sale of methylated spirits for use in the arts or manufactures, or to prohibit the sale of liquor for medicinal use, subject to the following conditions:

(i.) That such sale of liquor for medicinal use is by a pharmacist, registered under the Pharmacy Act, 1897, on the prescription of a duly qualified medical practitioner.

(ii.) That the bottle or other vessel containing the liquor is distinctly labelled with the words "intoxicating liquor," and the name and address of the seller.

If any person supplies liquor otherwise than as herein provided, he shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding 30*l.*

New Zealand.

STARTING A P.A.T.A.—The Wholesale Druggists' Association has been in communication with all the Pharmaceutical Societies in New Zealand and others interested to bring to a head the work of forming a P.A.T.A. Further inquiries are being made. The division of New Zealand into four centres, the conditions in each centre varying somewhat, makes the problem more complicated. A suggestion has been made that there should be a central secretary with headquarters in Wellington, and that he should have district secretaries in the other centres. Mr. L. Zions, Secretary of the P.A.T.A., of New South Wales, has been approached for advice.

ORGANISED HERBALISTS.—The objects of the New Zealand Association of Medical Herbalists, to which reference was made in the *C. & D.*, June 1, p. 823, are thus stated in the book of rules:

- To encourage the study of botanic medicine.
- To secure a high standard of knowledge and efficiency among its members.
- To maintain their reputation and the reputation of their system of treatment.
- To preserve their legal rights and obtain a better legal recognition and higher status for herbalists.
- To protect its members in the honourable practice of their profession.
- To diffuse information as to the medicinal properties of plants and the progress of herbalism.

Examinations are to be held in anatomy, physiology, and botanic materia medica. The seal of the Association is inscribed "For Truth in Therapeutics."

POISONS BILL.—The text of the Bill which is to be introduced into the House of Representatives next Session is

given in the May issue of "The Chemist and Druggist of Australasia." The Registrar is to keep a "Register of Vendors of Poisons," and poisons may not be sold by medical practitioners or chemists unless they hold a licence, and each will be required to pay an annual registration-fee of 5*s.* Any poison left about has to be labelled in Gothic type, and every person leaving it about unlabelled is liable to a fine not exceeding 20*l.* Every person other than a legally qualified medical practitioner or registered pharmaceutical chemist "who for the purpose of sale opens, unstops, tears, or breaks open any bottle or other vessel, wrapper or cover, box or case, immediately containing any poison," is liable to a fine not exceeding 10*l.* In the section dealing with the conditions of sale of poisons, the assistant or apprentice who sells is liable to the like penalties as the person on whose behalf he makes any sale. The poison-book has to be produced "to any constable whenever requested." The following is the proposed poison schedule:

FIRST SCHEDULE.—PART I

Arsenic and its preparations	Poisonous alkaloids and their salts and preparations, including aconitine, apomorphine, atropine, cantharidine, cocaine, codeine, digitaline, heroin, homatropine, hyoscyne, hyoscyamine, morphine, physostigmine, pilocarpine, strychnine, and veratrine
Cantharids, its tincture, and all vesicating liquid preparations	Prussic acid
Chloral hydrate	Savin and its oil
Chloroform	Sulphonal
Corrosive sublimate	Tartar emetic
Cyanide of potassium and all metallic cyanides	Vermin-killers (poisonous)
Ergot of rye and its preparations	
Essential oil of almonds unless deprived of prussic acid	
Opium and its preparations	

PART II.

Aconite and its preparations	Digitalis and its preparations
All corrosive acids, including glacial acetic, hydrochloric, nitric, sulphuric, and fluoric	Indian hemp and its preparations
Belladonna and its preparations	Iodine and its preparations
Bisulphide of carbon	Mercury and its salts
Butter of antimony	Nuxvomica and its preparations
Carbolic acid and strong solution	Oxalic acid and all oxalates
Chloral hydrate, preparations of	Phosphorus
Chlorodyne	Poisonous disinfectants
Chloride of zinc	Preparations of chloroform
Colocynthis	Strophanthus tincture
Crocote	Sulphate of zinc
Croton oil	Sugar of lead
	Tartar emetic, preparations of

The sale of morphine is forbidden except on the prescription or order of a legally qualified medical practitioner known to the seller. The controlling body in regard to the administration of the Act will be the Public Health Department, and not the Pharmacy Board.

Queensland.

OFFICIAL PRICE-LIST.—The Business Committee of the Pharmaceutical Society has issued a printed list of prices which has been adopted in Brisbane, and is now sent out for the information of other chemists in Queensland. The prices are in some cases higher and in others lower than those of the South Suburban Chemists' Association, recently published in Melbourne.

Western Australia.

THE CLEANEST MAN ON EARTH.—Bankruptcy proceedings were taken about Harcourt Whipple Ellis, chemist, druggist, dentist, and optician, and he was examined under a summons of discovery on April 9. He was asked to explain the charge of 15*s.* a week for laundry-work. This, he said, was for himself alone. "I would have you know that I claim to be the cleanest man on earth. I always try to live up to my ideals. I wear four white shirts and two suits of under-garments each day."

REPLYING TO MR. PIKE PEASE in the House of Commons, Mr. Kearley stated that the annual average quantity of aerated waters of United Kingdom produce exported during the years 1901-3 was 868,643 bottles, and during the years 1904-6 1,108,191 bottles.

South African News.

(From the "C. & D." Correspondents.)

Note.—"The Chemist and Druggist" is regularly supplied by order to all the members of all the Pharmaceutical Societies in British South Africa, viz.:

South African Pharmaceutical Association.
Pharmaceutical Society of Cape Colony.
Natal Pharmaceutical Society.
Transvaal Pharmaceutical Society.
Rhodesia Pharmaceutical Society.
Northern District Chemists' Association.
Pharmaceutical Society of Orange River Colony.

Cape Colony.

THE REVIVA Co., of Cape Town, have been notified by the Government that unless they alter their methods of business, proceedings will be instituted.

AN ERROR crept into our report of the Council-meeting of the Pharmaceutical Society of Cape Colony that appeared in the issue of April 20, p. 578. The name of Mr. Austin Thomas, of Parow, should have appeared as a country member of the Council in the place of Mr. A. H. C. Miller, of Simonstown.

SHOULD SUMMON THE HUSBAND.—In the Supreme Court, Cape Town, on May 21, Mr. Geddes, chemist, failed in an application for civil imprisonment order against Elizabeth Galloway, a young married woman. The amount of the debt was 7*l.* 5*s.*, and the taxed costs 2*l.* 7*s.* 4*d.* His Lordship wanted to know why it was the husband was not sued, and refused an order.

NON-SECRET SPECIALITIES.—Messrs. Petersen, Ltd., manufacturing chemists, Cape Town, have now a fairly complete line of counter-specialities that they send out with customer's own name on when so ordered. The company are also entering the field with specialities for medical men. In a circular-letter dated May 1 reference is made to the Bournemouth Formulary, and it is stated that proprietary products are largely advertised, which means that the prices are not reasonable compared with the cost of manufacture. Messrs. Petersen, Ltd., make a point of putting up similar articles.

A PHARMACY ACT PROSECUTION.—Stiles R. Cross, a general dealer carrying on business at Maitland, was before the Magistrate, just prior to the departure of the last mail, charged with contravening the Medical and Pharmacy Act by practising as a chemist and druggist without being in possession of the necessary licence. The evidence for the prosecution was to the effect that a detective got a prescription from Dr. Vissier, which he took to the shop of Veitch & Cross, of Maitland, to be dispensed. The detective paid 3*s.* 6*d.* for the medicine, which, he said, was made up by the accused. Cross at first said that a man named Holden made up the prescription, but he afterwards admitted that he made up the powder under Holden's supervision, while Holden made up the mixture. The Magistrate committed the accused for trial. The name of "R. A. Holden" appears in the Cape Colonial Register of Chemists and Druggists.

PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY OF CAPE COLONY.—A Council-meeting was held at Cape Town on May 16. There were present Mr. J. S. North (President), Dr. Froembling, Mr. A. J. Rivett (Messrs. Lennon, Ltd.), Messrs. A. E. A. Tothill, J. Sowden, W. Turnbull, and the Secretary. Accounts having been passed and the annual report of the Liverpool Chemists' Association acknowledged, the Cape Government advertisement that appeared in the "Bechuanaland News" of March 30, offering quinine at 1*s.* 3*d.* per oz., was discussed. The Secretary reported that the matter was in the hands of the Colonial Pharmacy Board, who would communicate with the Society at a later date. The Secretary then read an extract from a local paper which gave particulars of a meeting that had taken place between certain medical men and the Colonial Treasurer. The purport of the meeting was to get a law passed to force all patent or proprietary medicines to register formulas with the Government and to have them clearly printed on each package. The Council went into committee to discuss the question.

FORMULAS OF PROPRIETARIES.—Some excitement was caused at Cape Town as a result of the meeting of medical men, some of them members of Parliament or holding Government positions, who want to see a Bill through at an early date to enforce all patent and proprietary medicines to carry their formulas. It would seem from further inquiries made by our Cape correspondent that the idea is to give the Medical Council power to say what patent or proprietary shall be sold with and without the formula printed on the package immediately containing the article. According to a well-known Cape Town medico, who is also a member of the Medical Council, it is the "cure-alls" and so-called medicines sold in native territories that are dangerous to the welfare of the users of the Government is aiming at, and he favoured the Medical Council scheme of supervision to that of the Medical Officer of Health for the Colony, since a decision as to whether an article should have the formula on should not rest with one man, especially with a medical officer of health. The Pharmaceutical Society of Cape Colony is giving the subject some attention, many of its members protesting vehemently that they will not divulge their formulas for any government, while others consider the government move a fair one. In any case little opposition from Cape manufacturing concerns, trading as manufacturing chemists, is expected. It follows that concerns such as the Dr. Williams's Medicine Co., Bile Beans Manufacturing Co., Rheumati-curo Co., and Foster McClellan Co. are opposed to the idea.

Natal.

MARITZBURG POISONING-CASE.—The Indian, Dilsir Khan, who was some time ago arrested for administering poison in some tea to several members of an English family, was on trial before the Supreme Court in Pietermaritzburg when the mail closed. From the evidence of Dr. Watkins-Pitchford, the Government analyst, samples of fruit, tea-leaves, and tea infusion all contained prussic acid.

Transvaal.

A CHINESE STOREKEEPER on May 17 was fined 15*l.*, with the alternative of thirty days' hard labour, for being in possession of 3 lb. of opium without a permit.

FRANCIS HERIOT MALONE, described as a chemist, of Plein Street, Johannesburg, was sentenced to four years' hard labour at the Johannesburg Criminal Sessions on May 15 for attempting to procure abortion.

THE PREVALENCE OF QUACKERY in the Transvaal is agitating the Colonial Medical Council. At the last meeting a resolution was adopted calling the attention of the Government to the subject, "particularly in connection with the sale of electrical appliances and of medicines vaunted for the cure of serious diseases," and urging that "greater facilities be given for the due enforcement of the clauses of the Medical, Dental, and Pharmacy Ordinance dealing with this question."

PHARMACY BOARD OF CAPE COLONY.

THE report for the year ended December 31, 1906, states that during the year six executive committee and four general meetings were held. Two examinations were held, at which seven candidates presented themselves; of these two were successful. The number of registrations amounted to sixteen; of these ten had been registered in England, three in Ireland, and three held the certificate of the Colonial Pharmacy Board. Three applications for re-registration have been recommended by the Board. Throughout the year the Board has continued to receive communications from individual chemists, as well as from associations, setting forth the hardship which is suffered by chemists in having to pay the general dealers' licence, in addition to the chemists' licence, and which is regarded as being an injustice. The Board is entirely in sympathy with the chemists, and is of opinion that the Government should take the first opportunity of rectifying this by amending the Stamps and Licences Act. The question of reciprocity between the various Pharmacy Boards in the Colonies of South Africa continues to occupy the attention of the Board. A conference was arranged between the Medical Council and the Pharmacy Board, at which the composition of the Poison Schedules was fully discussed. Amended schedules were drawn up, and approved of by both the Council and the Board, and were transmitted to the Colonial Secretary, and it is expected that they will receive the approval of his Excellency the Governor at an early date. The question of the removal of Dagga from the First Division of the

amended Poison Schedules was referred to the Board by the Colonial Secretary. The Conference was unanimous in placing Dagga in the First Division, and the Board does not consider any fresh evidence has been brought forward which makes it in any way advisable that the decision of the Conference should be altered. Regulations for the control of the sale of opium have been promulgated by the Government, and the Board considers that, as it is a matter that so closely affects chemists, it is to be regretted that the Board was not afforded an opportunity of expressing an opinion thereon before the regulations were put into force. It has been brought to the notice of the Board that Section 46 of the Medical and Pharmacy Act of 1891, which governs the sale of certain poisons by other than registered chemists and druggists for use by fruit-growers, etc., for the destruction of insect pests, has not been strictly enforced, and, while not recommending that the privileges conferred under that clause should be curtailed, the Board considers that, in view of the serious danger to the public, stringent measures should be taken to ensure that the conditions of those privileges are fully carried out.

NATAL PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY.

THE annual meeting of the Society was held at Durban on Thursday, May 16. Mr. J. W. Miller (president) was in the chair, and there were also present: Messrs. Champion, Irving, Read, Firth, Watts, Edwards, Hamlin, Holden, Johnston, Hare, Allen, Forth, Rae Acton, Legg, McGlashan, and Anderson (Hon. Secretary). Letters were read from Dr. Campbell, thanking the Society for their sympathy and co-operation in the matter of a Technical Institute; from Mr. A. E. Edwards suggesting that a reserve fund be formed for the assistance of *confères* in trouble or for defending legal cases; from the secretary of the Natal Pharmacy Board enclosing a draft amending the Natal Pharmacy Bill, which the Board had laid before the Government, and the annual report of the Board. Mr. Anderson (the Hon. Secretary) pointed out the differences in the draft Bill as recommended by the Society and that sent by the Board to Government. The Board had inserted an additional clause to Section 37, whereby dealers (apart from chemists) would require to carry out the same regulations regarding labelling, etc., as chemists have as provided in the subsections of Section 38. That he agreed with, but he regretted that the Board had repudiated the suggestion of the Society to give to the Board power to draw up regulations regarding the sale, keeping, dispensing, and labelling of poisons. The Society recommended with regard to the "company clause" that the directors should be qualified, but the Board altered that to "managing director."

PHARMACY BOARD REPORT.—Four regular meetings and one special meeting had been held during the year. There were three examinations, at which five candidates came up for examination, but none succeeded in obtaining the requisite number of marks. Three chemists who were in possession of certificates accepted by the Board were registered without examination. Fees amounting to ten guineas were received and handed over to the Colonial Secretary's office. Letters regarding the practice of unqualified companies were received, and at a special meeting held in February a deputation was appointed to wait upon Ministers in regard to an amendment to the Medical Pharmacy Act to deal with the matter. The Colonial Secretary and the Colonial Treasurer were interviewed, and after going fully into the matter the Board were informed that the Government could not agree to introduce the amendment asked for. With regard to the case of labelling poisonous medicines dispensed on medical prescriptions, in accordance with the request of the Colonial Secretary the Board are formulating the necessary amendments. The question of reciprocity of certificates with the other South African Colonies has also engaged the attention of the Board, and will be again taken in hand as soon as the New Colonies are established under their new constitutions. The Education Department have issued six preliminary pharmacy certificates during the year.

SECRETARY'S REPORT.—Mr. Anderson reported that the price-list for patent and proprietary medicines drawn up a year ago had been a great success. There had not been a single delinquent. He alluded to the steps taken to secure an amendment of the Natal Pharmacy Act, and particularly to the labelling case. The amendments will come before Parliament at an early date, and members were urged to press the matter on the attention of their local members. The formation of technical classes in connection with the Education Department was also noted as particularly gratifying.

THE ELECTION OF OFFICERS then took place as follows: President, Mr. Fleming Johnston; Vice-President, Mr. J. H. Read; Secretary and Treasurer, Mr. David S. B. Anderson; committee, Messrs. Champion, Inman, Edwards, and Forth; auditors, Messrs. Firth and Roadknight. The Secretary's report was adopted, and Mr. Anderson was heartily thanked for past services.

PRESIDENT'S VALEDICTORY ADDRESS.—In the course of an instructive address Mr. Miller referred to matters which had engaged the attention of the Society during the session. With regard to the Customs duties recently imposed he said the importation of tinctures and spiritous medicinal preparations had practically been stopped, but the pharmacist in Natal had not suffered. He makes what preparations he cares to, and the others he gets from the usual local wholesale sources. The decision of Natal to do nothing at the Customs Convention was, he said, unfortunate for the Colony of Natal, for when the Convention met the Cape and Transvaal representatives, each with a strong case, to which Natal seemed to have had nothing to say, carried Article XVI. of the Convention, which gave the Transvaal power to prohibit Natal manufactured spirits entering, except at a duty of 20s. per gal., and to admit the same from the Cape at 9s. The Government of Natal has made repeated efforts to have this altered, but without avail. The necessity for manufacturing will, he thought, be to the lasting benefit of pharmacy in South Africa. It is to be hoped that it will lead to a more general study and discussion of new processes of manufacturing and standardisation. In this connection Mr. Miller hoped that some day they might have a Pharmacopœia of a more imperial character, in which specific gravities, for instance, will be given at a higher average temperature than 60° F. In an imperial Pharmacopœia a set of tables ought to be provided giving specific gravities of standard preparations at different temperatures. It is quite impracticable in the Natal climate to take frequent specific gravities at 60° F., and the point is important in connection with prosecutions under the Sale of Food and Drugs Act. He (Mr. Miller) also advocated the admission of apprentices and unqualified men to the membership of the Society. He also referred to educational and other matters, including the development of the Colonies' resources in drug-production.

A hearty vote of thanks was accorded to Mr. Miller for his services during the year. It was agreed that the materia medica cabinet presented to the Society some years ago by Mr. G. A. Champion be lent to the materia medica class, which is being conducted under the auspices of the Government. An annual dinner was resolved upon, the following committee being appointed to make the arrangements: President, Vice-President, Secretary, Messrs. Walls, Rees, Stranack.

India and the East.

COLOMBO APOTHECARIES' Co.—The directors of this company have declared a bonus of 2½ per cent. in addition to a dividend of 10 per cent.

MR. JAMES WRIGHT (representing Maw, Gosnell, and Lorimer) was in the Straits for a fortnight before the mail left (May 16), and left for Java, along with Mr. Eugene Ross, of Johnson & Johnson, New York.

OPIUM IN FORMOSA.—There were 123,650 licensed opium-smokers in Formosa in December of last year, which is 8,622 less than in 1905. This decrease is among the poorer classes, as smokers of first-class opium have increased, and there is little diminution in the actual value of the opium consumed. It is estimated that 4 per cent. of the native Chinese are smokers. Last year the imports into the island amounted to 518,313 lb., consisting of 226,666 lb. Benares opium, 43 lb. Patna, 57,266 lb. Persian, 155,474 lb. Turkish, and 78,864 lb. Chinese. It is curious that Benares opium continues to hold its ground against all comers, in spite of the various experiments made by the monopoly bureau with Persian, Turkish, and finally Chinese opium, the latter being imported again in 1906 after an absence of six years.

MEDICATED WINES IN SINGAPORE.—The decision in the test-case which was to decide the right to sell medicated wines by chemists (see *C. & D.*, June 8, p. 856) has been given in favour of the liquor-farmer. The Magistrate found, on the evidence of the Government Analyst chiefly, that the wines in question were preparations fit to be used as beverages, and imposed upon Mr. Mackenzie a fine of \$1 in each case. The chemists feel that it is useless to appeal against the decision, and the question now arises as to whether or not other medicated wines will have to be considered dutiable. The local Pharmaceutical Association are taking steps to ascertain this, also to ask Government to introduce a modified licence for those selling medicated wines only. Leading articles and letters in several of the local papers strongly condemn the decision of the Court.

Westminster Wisdom.

(From our Parliamentary Representative.)

THE POISONS AND PHARMACY BILLS.

There has been nothing of note to record in the doings at Westminster during the past few days, and nothing fresh has transpired with regard to the Poisons and Pharmacy Bills. The Government's Bill is still postponed from day to day, and the Pharmacy Bill stands low down on the list next Monday. A matter of personal interest has been the announcement, which his Parliamentary friends have heard with much regret, that Mr. Idris will not seek re-election to Parliament at the next General Election.

MEDICAL AND DENTAL COMPANIES BILLS.

The Select Committee of the House of Lords appointed to consider these measures again met on Thursday, June 6, Lord Hylton presiding. Mr. R. W. Turner, counsel for the British Dental Association, gave evidence, and, answering Lord Ludlow as to his opposition to companies practising, said his objection was that a company or society of registered men generally employ unregistered men. They get their money beforehand. They offer, by their advertisements, to do work for a fixed sum, and once they get their client into their power they practically charge what they like. In addition there are so many ways of evading the law that it is impossible to catch the transgressor. If they could not have in dentistry the same condition as in medicine—total prohibition of practice by companies—he considered that the Bill should at least prohibit practice of dentistry by companies registered after a certain date.

The Committee again met on Monday, June 10, when representatives of dental companies gave evidence against the Bill. They claimed that the dentists in the employment of the companies they represented, although not qualified in the sense of being registered, are thoroughly trained in dentistry, and quite as expert as registered practitioners. The companies had invested capital in order to meet a public demand, and the witnesses urged that it was unjust that they should be deprived under the Bill of their means of livelihood. Owing to the fact that the companies advertised, it might not be possible for them to secure the services of registered dentists.—Mr. G. S. Barnes, Comptroller of the Companies Department of the Board of Trade, said the policy of the department had been to treat the question as a medical one and not one to be dealt with by any amendment of the Companies Acts. Consequent upon the conflicting opinions of Chief Baron Palles and the English and Scottish law officers, the latter and Irish law officers met, to thresh the whole question out, and wrote an opinion advising that if the title of a proposed company contained the word "dentist" or any expression calculated to lead the public into supposing that the company was specially qualified for the practice of dentistry, registration should be refused, even if one or more of the signatories were qualified dentists; but if the title was not misleading they thought registration should be granted.—Mr. J. Albert, dentist, Sloane Street, gave evidence from the professional point of view.—Mr. Almeric FitzRoy, Clerk to the Privy Council, also gave evidence on behalf of the Council. He put in a letter from the Lord President explaining that the Bills had been introduced by arrangement with the General Medical Council, and that a distinction (such as exists in the Bills) must be drawn between medicine and dentistry, the training of the latter being to a large extent mechanical. He said it was only by having recourse to the Companies Act that any considerable practice of dentistry by unqualified persons had become possible. The Privy Council had always held that no individual could profess to practise dentistry without implying that he was properly qualified. On the whole, the Privy Council approved of the Bills as they stood, and he thought it would be difficult to refuse to qualified dentists the right to practise through properly constituted companies.

THE VACCINATION BILL.

Among the amendments to the Vaccination Bill, notice of which have been given, Mr. Lupton desires the insertion of

clauses making it compulsory that the Local Government Board shall, with all glycerinated or other authorised lymph issued by them, send an accompanying certificate that such lymph has not been obtained by inoculating with variolous matter, and is free from the smallest admixture of blood, and is free from extraneous micro-organisms, and contains no germs of any other disease than cow-pox, and that such certificates shall in all cases be produced and read over to the parent of any child by the public vaccinator, whether he offers to vaccinate at the child's residence, at a vaccination station, or at a surgery. Also that any vendor who may sell or supply vaccine for use by a public vaccinator or other medical practitioner shall give with it a guarantee in writing that the said vaccine has not been obtained by inoculating with variolous matter, and is free from the smallest admixture of blood, and is free from extraneous micro-organisms, and contains no germs of any other disease than cow-pox, and any claims against such vendor under such guarantee shall be heard and determined in the county court.

THE SUGAR CONVENTION.

The withdrawal of Britain from the Sugar Convention was foreshadowed in a reply by Sir Edward Grey to a question by Mr. Seavens. Sir Edward said, amid ministerial cheers, that the Government had intimated to the contracting States, through the Belgian Government, that they consider that the limitation of the sources from which sugar may enter the United Kingdom, whether by prohibition or by the imposition of countervailing duties, is inconsistent with their declared policy, and incompatible with the interests of British consumers and sugar-manufacturers; and that consequently it will be impossible for them to continue to give effect to the provisions of the Convention requiring them to penalise sugars declared by the Permanent Commission to be bounty-fed. At the same time they have no desire to give, or to revive sugar-bounties, or to differentiate against beet or foreign sugars. In an interview on the subject with a "Daily News" representative, Mr. T. H. W. Idris, M.P., who last year seconded the motion condemning the Convention, said Sir Edward Grey's reply seemed to be a polite and politic way of giving notice to the Powers that the continuance of the Convention on the present lines is impossible. He (Mr. Idris) was satisfied that we have been paying on the average 2*l.* per ton more for sugar, beyond the tax, since the arrangement was entered into.

MERCURIC CHLORIDE IN CORDITE.

Mr. Haldane, Secretary of State for War, in the course of the discussion on the Army Estimates on Tuesday, June 12, showed his intimate knowledge of chemical science, especially of the chemistry of explosives. It will be remembered that Mr. Haldane was a member of the Explosives Committee, and although his academic distinctions are in the regions of moral philosophy, he is well known to be more than a *dilettante* in science. He explained to the House the difference between black gunpowder and cordite, told how the latter is manufactured, and, to illustrate how safe it is, he told the members (who naturally shuddered) that he had a walking-stick made of cordite, and had taken it with him many times to the House. Safe as that showed the explosive to be, he explained that they could not trust it when exposed for a prolonged period to an unduly high temperature. Therefore all cordite is subject to very elaborate and delicate tests, in the course of which fine tissue-paper steeped in starch is so exposed at a given temperature to the action of the fumes from the cordite that it shows certain lines. This brought Mr. Haldane to the point about the addition of mercuric chloride to cordite, which has been agitating many members. This addition, he explained, has no deleterious effect on the cordite, but it prevents nitrous compounds being given off when heated, and thus it interferes with the test. This can be overcome by raising the temperature; but Mr. Haldane considered it very wrong to put mercuric chloride in, because it is well known that the test is nominally applied to cordite for war-purposes. This question of mercuric chloride had, he added, been submitted to perhaps the strongest scientific Committee that had ever sat, and the Department acted under that Committee's advice.

Legal Reports.

High Court Cases.

DENTISTS AND REGISTRATION.

THE Court of Appeal, consisting of the Master of the Rolls, Sir Gorell Barnes (President of the Probate, Divorce, and Admiralty Division), and Lord Justice Buckley, this week heard appeals against the decisions of Mr. Justice Warrington in the actions of *Clifford v. Timms* and *Clifford v. Phillips*, reported in the *C. & D.* of February 2, 1907, p. 184. It will be remembered that the actions were in respect of a partnership, which, according to agreement, was to be determined if either partner were guilty of professional misconduct. Mr. R. E. Clifford and Mr. Isidore Clifford were partners and registered dentists, whose names were removed from the Dentists' Register on May 24, 1906, by order of the General Medical Council, who had found them guilty of infamous or disgraceful conduct in a professional respect. Mr. Justice Warrington in the actions refused to admit the decision of the General Medical Council as evidence, and concluded that neither of the Cliffords had committed misconduct in the exercise of his profession, and accordingly granted injunctions to both that the partnerships had not been determined. This was the subject of the appeal. The Master of the Rolls gave judgment on June 12, and in the course of it said the question arose whether the order of the General Medical Council, acting under the powers conferred by the Medical Act of 1858 and the Dentists Act, 1878, is to any and to what extent evidence of professional misconduct on the part of the Cliffords. This question he discussed in its legal aspects, and came to the conclusion that the order of the General Medical Council should be treated on the same footing as an inquisition. Unless and until evidence to the contrary is given, the order suffices to prove that the Cliffords were guilty of statutory misconduct. No evidence was given by the Cliffords to rebut the *prima-facie* evidence. His Lordship doubted whether it is competent to any Court to review a declaration by the General Medical Council that an act of a particular kind is "disgraceful conduct in a professional respect," even though it may be competent to review the decision that a certain individual has committed an act of that particular kind. His Lordship came to the conclusion that the Cliffords were guilty of professional misconduct within the meaning of the partnership agreement, and by reason of the removal of their names from the Register they had become incapable of taking part in the management of the business; therefore, that the judgment of Mr. Justice Warrington should be reversed. Sir Gorell Barnes gave judgment to the same effect, remarking that the order of the Medical Council was admissible as evidence of the fact. Mr. Justice Kennedy read the written judgment of Lord Justice Buckley, giving his reasons why he also concurred.

IS A BACTERIOLOGICAL LABORATORY "PROFESSIONAL CHAMBERS"?

MR. JUSTICE SWINFEN EADY gave his decision on Tuesday, June 11, in the action by Lord Howard de Walden against Mr. George Leslie Eastes, M.R.C.S., for alleged breach of covenant in the lease of 62 Queen Anne Street, Cavendish Square, W. The defendant was sub-lessee of the house, the original lease of which was granted during the plaintiff's minority in 1893, subject to its use as a dwelling-house only, except that it might be used for "residential or professional chambers or offices." The defendant obtained in 1901 a sub-lease of the basement, and established there a clinical and pathological laboratory. This was without reference to the plaintiff's trustees, who, however, granted in September 1901 a licence to the principal lessees permitting them to allow the defendant to carry on microscopical tests of fluids of the human body in the basement of the premises, and to fix a plate outside containing Mr. Eastes's name only, conditionally that no animals would be kept on the premises for the purposes of experiments and no biological tests or inoculation be carried on there. Early last year the defendant obtained an assignment of the lease of the whole of the premises, and carried out alterations in the ground-floor rooms to fit them for use as a laboratory and to use them as such, but altered the name of the establishment to "Laboratory of Pathology and Public Health," and put

up two name-plates bearing that designation, in addition to his own. Plaintiff alleged that in so doing defendant had exceeded the terms of the licence. In his defence Mr. Eastes stated that he only became aware of the terms of the licence after the action had commenced. It also transpired that bacteriological investigations were carried out by him with assistance at 62 Queen Anne Street, and the fact has been made known to the medical profession, but in strict accordance with medical etiquette, which does not preclude advertisements in the medical journals. It was also stated that the vaccine prepared in the house did not include what is commonly known as vaccine lymph. Further, that the articles sold at the laboratory were only kept in stock so as to be sent with a report when it recommended its use, thus saving time. His Lordship, in giving judgment for the plaintiff, referred to defendant's work as highly scientific and useful, but the question was whether defendant was legally entitled to carry on such work at 62 Queen Anne Street. He considered that he was not, and that plaintiff was entitled to an injunction perpetually restraining the defendant during the continuance of the lease from using the premises as a laboratory of pathology. His Lordship suspended the injunction until September 29 next in order to give defendant time to make arrangements.

QUININE BITTERS.

In the Chancery Division on Friday (June 7) Mr. Justice Neville had before him a motion in the action, *Quinine Bitters Manufacturing Co. v. James*, by which the plaintiff company sought an injunction to restrain Mr. Morgan W. James, a chemist, Llanelly, from selling or representing that the quinine bitters manufactured by him were the genuine bitters manufactured by Gwylym Evans or the plaintiff company. Mr. Martelli, in support of the motion, said that many years ago the plaintiff company was incorporated to acquire from Gwylym Evans his preparation known as quinine bitters. Gwylym Evans, prior to 1885, invented his quinine bitters and went into partnership with the defendant. The partnership was dissolved, and by the agreement entered into at that time Evans assigned to the defendant all his business as a chemist except his preparations, one of which was quinine bitters. The agreement said that Evans at all times should have full power to manufacture, sell, and dispose of his preparations in Llanelly and elsewhere without any interruption from James, or any person claiming through or under him, and James was not to manufacture or cause to be manufactured any imitation of the medicines. On the death of Mr. Evans, the defendant proceeded to sell quinine bitters under labels by which he represented himself to be the successor to Gwylym Evans. One of his labels read, "Quinine Bitters prepared by Morgan W. James, formerly Gwylym Evans and James, manufacturing chemists." The defendant had called on plaintiffs' customers, and plaintiffs alleged that he had sold them "Gwylym Evans' Quinine Bitters." The defendant appeared in person, and said he had carried on business as Gwylym Evans & James without objection from Mr. Evans. Mr. Justice Neville said he thought the defendant was engaged in a dishonest attempt to deceive the public into believing that the quinine bitters sold by him were the quinine bitters of Gwylym Evans. He therefore granted an injunction until the trial of the action, restraining the defendant from passing off his quinine bitters as the quinine bitters of Gwylym Evans.

SUGAR SOAP TRADE-MARK.

In the Chancery Division on Wednesday, June 12, Mr. Justice Warrington heard an application by Edward Cook & Co., Ltd., soap-manufacturers, to remove the words "Sugar Soap" from the register of trade-marks. Mr. Sebastian stated that the words were registered as a trade-mark some years ago by one Lyon, who sold it to Mr. Knapton, who sold his business to the Hull Soapworks, Ltd., together with his trade-marks, which were, however, left in the name of Mr. Knapton. The company was willing to have the mark removed, but Mr. Knapton at first objected. The latter now offered no opposition. Mr. Sebastian read affidavits from Mr. Thos. Alex. Cook, a director of Messrs. Edward Cook & Co., Ltd., and from Mr. Isdale, of Messrs. Isdale & McCallum, Paisley, and stated that he had a large number of affidavits showing that the words "Sugar Soap" were common to the trade. His Lordship granted the order, with costs.

Bankruptcy Report.

Re EDWARD ISZATT ESSAM, trading as a chemist at Billingborough, Lincs.—A meeting of the creditors (see *C. & D.*, June 8, p. 859) was held on June 7. It was stated that the secured creditors held a mortgage of 500*l.* on debtor's freehold shop, house, and premises, and also a second mortgage of 327*l.* 19*s.* 6*d.* The estate remains in the hands of the Official Receiver. The deficiency is 275*l.* 5*s.* 8*d.*, and the following are creditors: Blundell Spence & Co., Hull (21*l.*); Donington & Co., Spalding (32*l.*); Evans Lescher & Webb, London (35*l.*); Peacock, Willson & Co., Bourne (91*l.*); J. Richardson & Co., Leicester (11*l.*); Sturton & Sons, Peterborough (78*l.*).

Deed of Arrangement.

PASS, WILLIAM H. (trading as Wood & Pass at 25 Mill Road and residing at 32 Beech Lane, Macclesfield), Chemist and Druggist and Mineral-water Manufacturer.—Trustee, George Ibeson, 91 Derby Street, Macclesfield, C.A. Dated, June 3; filed, June 8. Secured creditors, 100*l.*; liabilities unsecured, 1,747*l.* 4*s.* 6*d.*; estimated net assets, 1,850*l.* The following are creditors: Edwards & Son, London (40*l.*); Edenborough & Richardson, London (19*l.*); Hearon, Squire & Francis, Ltd., London (15*l.*); S. Maw, Son & Sons, London (13*l.*); Parke, Davis & Co., London (18*l.*); Betts, Liverpool (60*l.*); H. Cotterill, Macclesfield (20*l.*); A. T. Pattinson, Macclesfield (650*l.*); Harrison, Manchester (320*l.*); J. Woolley, Sons & Co., Manchester (47*l.*); W. Foggitt, Thirsk (12*l.*); bankers' claims (200*l.*).

Gazette.

Partnerships Dissolved.

GARTHWAITE, J. H., F., and W., under the style of Garthwaite Bros., Dewsbury, Yorkshire, manufacturing chemists, as far as regards J. H. Garthwaite.

JOHNSON, J. S., M.D., and BREMNER, R. A., under the style of Johnson & Bremner, Canterbury, general medical practitioners.

MOORE, R., and BROWNLESS, J. W., under the style of Moore & Brownless, Barnes, Surrey, and St. Mary Abbott's Terrace, Kensington, W., veterinary surgeons.

SMITH, F. A., and E. F., under the style of F. A. Smith, E. F. Smith, Brixton Road, London, S.W., dental surgeons.

The Bankruptcy Acts, 1883 and 1890.

RECEIVING ORDERS.

FOX, WILLIAM MONDS, Trafalgar Road, Old Kent Road, S.E., surgeon.

STREET, ELGERNON GEORGE, Colwyn Bay, Denbighshire, dentist.

ADJUDICATION.

WALTERS, ARTHUR LESLIE, Waterloo Road, S.E., doctor of medicine.

New Companies and Company News.

VIVOS, LTD.—Capital 2,000*l.*, in 1*l.* shares. Objects: To adopt an agreement with Denis Driscoll, and to carry on the business of proprietors of horse and cattle foods, spices, and medicines, drug-grinders, etc.

CLAYTON ANILINE CO., LTD.—The report for the year ended April 30 states that the net profit, after providing for depreciation, etc., amounts to 7,587*l.*, plus 1,196*l.* brought forward, making 8,784*l.* The directors recommend a dividend of 5 per cent. per annum on the ordinary shares for the year, to add to sinking fund for contingent liability on preference shares 150*l.*, and to carry forward 548*l.*

MARSHALL & Co., LTD.—Capital 2,000*l.*, in 1*l.* shares. Objects: To acquire the business of an oil merchant carried on at Mossley Bottoms, Mossley, by J. Marshall. The first directors are J. Marshall (permanent governing director, subject to retaining 250 of the shares allotted to him under the purchase-agreement), Mrs. E. Marshall, and E. A. Marshall. Registered office, Mossley Bottoms, Mossley, Lancs.

ROYAL-BLUE PAPER CO., LTD.—Capital 5,000*l.*, in 1*l.* shares. Objects: To acquire the business of packers of, and dealers in, Zeupert's Royal-blue Paper and Washing Blue, carried on by L. Du Helon and F. R. S. Rippon, at 249½ High Holborn, W.C., and to carry on the same and the business of manufacturers of, and dealers in, dyes and colouring-matters, dyers, cleaners, grocers, Italian warehousemen, manufacturing

chemists and druggists, etc. The first directors are L. Du Helon, F. R. S. Rippon, and W. Percy. Registered office, 249½ High Holborn, W.C.

W. HARVEY STEEL & Co., LTD.—Capital 10,000*l.* in 1*l.* shares (2,000 preference). Objects: To acquire the business of a saccharin and sugar merchant carried on at Newcastle-on-Tyne by W. Harvey Steel, and to carry on the same and the business of hop merchants and growers, malt factors, case and bottle manufacturers, dealers in isinglass and finings, chemists, druggists, etc. W. Harvey Steel is the governing director and may retain office while holding half the issued shares. Remuneration 50*l.* per annum.

KILSHAW CHEMICAL CO., LTD.—Capital 2,000*l.*, in 1*l.* shares. Objects: To adopt an agreement with J. L. S. Jones for the acquisition of the business of shellac-recoverers and general chemical manufacturers, carried on as "J. L. S. Jones" at Hooley Hill, and to carry on the said business and that of manufacturers of, and dealers in, aniline and alizarine colours, dyers, extracts, varnishes, etc. The first directors are W. T. Alexander, C. T. Alexander, J. L. S. Jones, and F. Jones. Registered office, Kilshaw Lane, Hooley Hill, Lancs.

SPINALIFE CO., LTD.—Capital 4,000*l.*, in 1*l.* shares. Objects: To acquire from R. A. Saalfeld the business carried on by him at Carlton House, Regent Street, London, as the "Spinalife Brush Co.," the "American Specialities Co.," and the "Enterprise Novelty Co.," as a vendor of an appliance called the "Spinalife Brush," and of fancy goods and novelties, together with his interest in offices at Carlton House, for 2,500*l.*, payable in shares. The first directors are R. A. Saalfeld (chairman and managing director) and others to be appointed by the subscribers. Remuneration of R. A. Saalfeld, 500*l.* per annum.

NORTHERN DRUG CO., LTD.—Capital 3,000*l.*, in 1*l.* shares. Objects: To acquire the business of a patent-medicine proprietor, carried on by L. P. Jones at 155 Walton Road, Liverpool, as the "Northern Manufacturing Drug Co.," and to carry on the same and the business of chemists, druggists, etc. The first subscribers are: L. P. Jones, manufacturer; E. Boydell, chemists' manager; W. L. Williams, journalist; H. O. Williams, retired woollen draper; Lily Williams, professional musician; A. H. Mumford, B.D.; and Mrs. E. L. Mumford. The first directors are L. P. Jones, W. L. Williams, and A. H. Mumford.

COOPER, SON & Co., LTD.—Capital 20,000*l.* in 1*l.* shares (10,000 6 per cent. cumulative preference). Objects: To acquire the business of a pharmaceutical chemist and mineral-water manufacturer carried on by A. Cooper as "Cooper & Co." at 80 Gloucester Road, South Kensington, 24 Sloane Street, S.W., and elsewhere. The first subscribers are: A. Cooper, 80 Gloucester Road, South Kensington, chemist; A. J. B. Cooper, 24 Sloane Street, S.W., chemist; H. C. Cooper, 80 Gloucester Road, South Kensington, dental surgeon; I. F. J. Rodgers, 80 Gloucester Road, South Kensington, chemist and druggist; E. J. Jenkins, 24 Sloane Street, S.W., chemist and druggist; C. H. Belcher, 80 Gloucester Road, South Kensington, chemist and druggist; and C. Nodder, 80 Gloucester Road, South Kensington, secretary. Minimum cash subscription, half the shares offered to the public. The first directors are A. Cooper, A. J. B. Cooper, H. C. Cooper, I. F. J. Rodgers, and E. J. Jenkins. A. Cooper may retain office for five years, subject to holding 1,000 shares. Ordinary qualification 100 shares. Registered office, 80 Gloucester Road, South Kensington.

BOOTS CASH CHEMISTS (EASTERN), LTD.—The ordinary general meeting of this company was held at 29 Farringdon Road, London, E.C., on June 10, Mr. Jesse Boot (chairman and managing director) presiding. In moving the adoption of the report and balance-sheet (*C. & D.*, June 8, p. 859) Mr. Boot spoke as cheerfully as usual of the continued progress of the company. Referring to the balance-sheet he said the first item, 143,000*l.*, represented entirely freehold properties, and that sum is over one-half of the whole of the paid-up capital of the company (280,000*l.*) The second item represented leasehold and other properties, fixtures, fittings, and utensils amounting to 185,000*l.* Against that there was a depreciation fund amounting to 43,000*l.* In further relation to that item there was in the profit and loss account a total for the year for repairs and depreciations of 12,000*l.*, a writing off in one year equivalent to about 7 per cent. of 185,000*l.* In addition to the 43,000*l.* depreciation, since the company started another 40,000*l.* had been spent on repairs and renewals. The branch managers' fund, which now amounts to 14,000*l.*, will increase automatically to the amount of 700*l.* per annum, independent of any addition from the profits, so that if 1,000*l.* a year be added from the profits for the next four years, by that time the desired 20,000*l.* will have been reached. The motion was seconded by Mr. John Gibbs and was adopted unanimously. Mr. Gibbs was re-elected a director and Messrs. Sharp, Parsons & Co. were reappointed auditors. Thanks to the managing

director and staff were accorded on the motion of Alderman James Duckworth, M.P., who eulogised the devotion to the interests of the business displayed by Mr. and Mrs. Boot.

VIOL, LTD.—Mr. Bertram S. Straus, M.P. (chairman of the company), presided at the annual meeting of shareholders at the Holborn Restaurant, on June 7, when the report accounts (see *C. & D.*, June 8, p. 859) were unanimously adopted. Mr. W. E. Lawson Johnston was re-elected a director.

ELECTROLYTIC ALKALI CO., LTD., Middlewich.—There were issued on May 13, 150 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. first mortgage debentures, part of series created July 9, 1904, to secure 50,000*l.*, charged on the company's undertaking and property, including uncalled capital. Trustees, Liverpool Mortgage Insurance Co., Ltd., 6 Castle Street, Liverpool.

A. J. WHITE, LTD.—The report for the year ended March 31 states that the net profits amount to 30,489*l.* After bringing forward 7,245*l.* and paying the preference dividend, there remains a balance of 7,734*l.*, which the directors propose to carry forward. The American directors—Messrs. Timothy L. Woodruff and Lucius H. Biglow—having found it impossible to give the necessary attention to the affairs of the company, desired to retire from the Board, and their shares have been acquired by the English directors and their friends.

LIEBIG'S EXTRACT OF MEAT CO., LTD.—The forty-second ordinary general meeting of this company was held at the Cannon Street Hotel, London, E.C., on June 11, Mr. C. E. Gunther (chairman of the company) presiding, when the directors' report and balance-sheet (*C. & D.*, May 18, p. 767, and May 25, p. 796) were unanimously adopted, and the dividend and bonus recommended by the directors was accepted. A cordial vote of thanks was passed to the representatives and staff both in the River Plate and in Europe, and to the chairman and directors for their services.

STEPHEN SMITH & CO., LTD.—The report for the year to March 31 states that the year's trading was by far the most satisfactory since the formation of the company ten years ago. The sum of 500*l.* has been added to reserve, bringing that account up to 4,500*l.*, and after making provision for 6 per cent. for the year on the preference shares, there will remain 11,703*l.*, which includes the amount brought forward. From this sum the directors have written off the advertising suspense account, which stood at 5,800*l.*, and they recommend that out of the balance of 5,903*l.* a dividend of 8 per cent. for the year be paid on the ordinary shares (of which 2*½* per cent. has already been paid *ad interim*), leaving 3,153*l.* to be carried forward.

The Week's Poisonings.

THIRTEEN fatalities from poisoning have taken place during the week, four being misadventures. The poisoning with arsenical weed-killer at Birmingham is referred to elsewhere in this issue.—Another fatal case of arsenical poisoning occurred at St. Helens, where James Kavanagh (59), labourer at Messrs. Pilkington's Glass-works, committed suicide with arsenic which, it was alleged, he obtained at the works. At the inquest on Kavanagh, on June 6, the Coroner remarked that he previously had had a case of a man who got as much arsenic at these works as would poison a regiment; and a workman named Carney explained that the poison was kept in the mixing room, where it was prepared for the manufacture of glass. The Coroner thought they ought to know if this deadly poison was easy of access. Detective Staveley said deceased knew how to get into the room, and a juror recalled to mind a case of this kind many years ago. Joseph Harrison (foreman of the mixing room), called on behalf of Messrs. Pilkington Bros., said the room was kept locked, and the leading man, who had charge of the keys, had orders to hand it to someone responsible whenever he left the room. The Coroner remarked that it was common knowledge in the town that people could get as much arsenic as they liked at these works. If a man could obtain poison so easily to kill himself he could secure it to take the lives of others. With a view to further inquiries by the police and the Inspector of Factories, he adjourned the inquest for a week.—Laudanum in overdose caused the death (by misadventure) of William Magill, of Belfast, and of John Slack (71), a Boston farmer.—Mrs. Markwell, of Saxmundham, committed suicide with rat-poison.—Hannah Simmonds (45) poisoned herself at Greenwich with a liniment.—George Bolam, accountant clerk to the Felling District Council, was so worried over

an audit that he poisoned himself in his office. The nature of the poison is not indicated in the reports.—Six deaths were caused by unscheduled poisons. Spirit of salt was taken with suicidal purpose by James Joseph Doolan (66), of Mosborough, and by Sylvia Cohen (35), of Canonbury.—John Robert Clough (69), of Bradford, poisoned himself with liquid ammonia.—Charles F. Stevens (44), of Sidbury, had been in the habit of taking a mixture containing paraldehyde for aneurism of the aorta. He obtained a mixture containing six doses from Mr. H. Pemberthy, chemist and druggist, Sidmouth, and took the whole six doses in five hours, dying as a result.—Lydia Wood (15), soaked a number of matches in water, drank the solution, and died from phosphorus poisoning.—Valerey Heyes (41), a Padiham labourer, woke from a drunken sleep and drank from a lemonade bottle what he thought to be water, but which proved to be a caustic solution. He died from the effects of the draught.

Births.

DALTON.—At 19 Civil Lines, Poona, India, on May 18, the wife of Robert Dalton, Wilmslow, pharmaceutical chemist (Messrs. Thomson & Taylor), of a daughter.

MACKIE.—At Ardaros Culter, Aberdeenshire, on June 4, the wife of Alexander Mackie, chemist and druggist, of a daughter.

Marriages

BANKS—BRUCE.—At Mount Stuart, Esslemont Road, Edinburgh, on June 7, by the Rev. James Durran, Queen Street, U.F. Church, George Banks, chemist and druggist, Wick, to Margaret Jane, only daughter of David Bruce, gas manager, Wick.

BEESTON—BRIGGS.—At Prince's Street Congregational Church, Norwich, on June 5, by the Rev. Dr. Barrett, Arthur Edward Beeston, chemist and druggist, to Lily, youngest daughter of Mr. E. H. Briggs, Orford Place.

BOWNESS—HAIGH.—At Christ Church, Sowerby Bridge, on June 12, by Canon Ivens, vicar, assisted by the Rev. D. Williams, Samuel Wesley Bowness, chemist and druggist, to Frances Hannah, elder daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William Haigh, of Raven Lodge, Sowerby Bridge.

CLARK—BEECROFT.—At Long Preston Parish Church, Yorks, on June 12, by the Rev. A. H. Watson, vicar, assisted by the Rev. C. Brewin (a former vicar of the parish) and the Rev. M. A. Maddocks (cousin to the bridegroom), Cicero S. Clark, chemist and druggist, 12 Richmond Road, Bayswater, W., to Carrie Beecroft, of Long Preston.

DEWAR—BAILLIE.—At St. John's Episcopal Church, Aberdeen, on June 10, by the Rev. Robert Cruickshank, rector, James Robertson Dewar, chemist and druggist, Woolwich, to Alice Amelia Grace, third daughter of John Baillie, officer of court, Fraserburgh.

FLETCHER—WILSON.—At Lenton Church, Nottingham, one June 11, by the Rev. A. H. Watts, vicar, assisted by the Rev. C. H. Cropper, Albert Victor Fletcher, to Grace Emily, daughter of Mr. Thomas Wilson, chemist and druggist, Ivy House, Lenton.

HARTLEY—HEAP.—At St. Paul's Church, Burnley, on June 5, by the Rev. H. Taylor, M.A. (vicar), Albert Edward Hartley, chemist and druggist (of Hartleys, Burnley and Nelson), to Margaret, eldest daughter of Mr. John Heap, J.P., of Nelson.

KIRKCALDY—CRICHTON.—At the Queen's Hotel, Leith, on June 11, by the Rev. John White, M.A., Robert Kirkcaldy to Catherine Johnston, second daughter of the late Alexander Crichton, chemist and druggist, Leith.

MOSLEY—GRIST.—At St. James's Church, Pangbourne, on June 12, William Francis Mosley, Fellow of the Guild of Organists, chemist and druggist, of Goring, Oxon., to Florence E. Grist, Associate of Trinity College, London, youngest daughter of the late W. Grist, of Pangbourne.

ORR—MCADAM.—At Langside Halls, Queen's Park, Glasgow, on June 7, by the Rev. Jas. Wells, D.D., assisted by the Rev. John Sloan, M.A., Robert Watson Orr, fourth

son of the late Mr. William Orr, decorator, Glasgow, to Mary Agnes, fourth daughter of Mr. Robert McAdam, managing director, Glasgow Apothecaries' Co., Ltd.

RAYNER-JOHNSON.—At Sleaford, on June 5, Archibald Walter Rayner, chemist and druggist, Beccles, to Ida, only daughter of Mr. T. H. Johnson, of West Banks, Sleaford.

ROBERTSON-McLEAN.—At the Windsor Hotel, Glasgow, on June 7, by the Rev. D. J. Martin, M.A., Alec Dodds Robertson, chemist and druggist, eldest son of Mr. Alexander Robertson, Argyle Chemical-works, Oban, to Bessie, eldest daughter of Mr. Joseph McLean, Cullipool House, Luing.

THACKER-GREEN.—At Long Melford Church, on June 11, by the Rev. F. Trevor Bamber, rector, Charles Baildon Thacker, chemist and druggist, Hadleigh, Suffolk, to Marguerite Winifred, youngest daughter of Mr. G. K. Green, Long Melford.

Deaths.

BARLOW.—At Prenton, Birkenhead, on June 10, Mr. Charles Edward Barlow, chemical-manufacturer, aged sixty six. Mr. Barlow, who formerly resided at Widnes, was well known in the chemical-industry, and on the formation of the United Alkali Co. he was elected a director. He was prominently identified with many local institutions, and on the incorporation of Widnes in 1892 was elected a member of the Town Council, a position he held for twelve years, until he removed to Birkenhead.

CHAPMAN.—At Ipswich, on June 7, Mr. Henry Chapman, chemist and druggist, aged eighty. Mr. Chapman, who had retired, formerly carried on business on the Cornhill premises now occupied by Messrs. Pain & Bayles. At first he was in partnership with his brother, who retired at the end of twenty years, and then Mr. Pain became Mr. Chapman's partner until the latter's retirement. For fifteen years Mr. Chapman was a member of the Board of Guardians. An enthusiastic Churchman, he was for twenty years a warden of St. Mary-le-Tower Church. For many years he and his brother carried on the chemical-factory at Bramford, and laid the foundations of a business that has since done much to make the district prosperous. Mr. Chapman has left a son and a daughter.

HALL.—At Weirside, Lancaster, on June 12, Mr. William Hall, chemist and druggist. Mr. Hall was for many years one of the leading tradesmen in the town. His father was Mayor in 1852, and he succeeded to the business of Mr. E. Jackson, New Street. On his premises being required for municipal extensions he transferred his business to Market Street and the Arcade, and remained there till his retirement about ten years ago. Mr. Hall was one of the pioneers of the Volunteer movement in Lancaster, and after thirty years' service retired with the rank of lieutenant-colonel. He leaves a widow and seven children.

LIVESLEY.—At New Mills, Derbyshire, on June 5, Mr. Alfred Livesley, chemist and druggist, aged sixty-nine. Mr. Livesley, who died suddenly from heart-affection, had carried on business at New Mills, Whaley Bridge, and Hayfield for many years. He was a member of the late School Board for over twenty years, a member of its successor the Education Committee, and a Governor of the New Mills Secondary Day Schools.

LOTEN.—At Hull, on June 7, Mr. William Lawson Loten, chemist and druggist. Mr. Loten carried on business for many years in Mytongate, Hull. He had served on the Town Council and on the Board of Guardians. The funeral took place on June 10.

MASON.—At Merton, on May 11, Mr. John Mason, chemist and druggist, aged seventy-four.

MELLS.—At Kirkton, Lincolnshire, last week, Mr. Henry Mells, chemist and druggist. Mr. Mells had carried on a successful business at Kirkton for many years. He was a well-known Wesleyan.

WILLIAMS.—At Plattsburg, New South Wales, recently, Mr. David Evan Williams, chemist and druggist, formerly of Aberdare.

Business Changes.

MR. WALTER LAW, chemist and druggist, has opened premises at 21 Hare Hill Road, Littleborough, near Rochdale, as an optical department.

MESSRS. FOX & Co., manufacturing chemists, have removed from Cambridge House, New Cross, London, to 8 Hope Chambers, Leather Lane, Liverpool.

MR. JAMES FRANKLIN, chemist and druggist, of the Spa Pharmacy, 93 Southgate Street, Gloucester, is retiring from this business, which he has carried on for forty-four years.

Owing to extensions in other departments, the malt-extract and pharmaceutical manufacturing part of the business carried on by Adley, Tolkien & Co., Ltd., at Novas Chemical-works, Paterson Street, Blackburn, has been transferred to C. Tolkien & Co., at the same address.

Trade Notes.

THE BARGAINS which are usually offered to *C. & D.* subscribers in our Exchange Column are this week augmented by some special offers in the Coloured Supplement.

MESSRS. CALLARD & BOWSER's butterscotch is now recommended by members of the medical profession for persons suffering from chest-complaints, and the makers suggest that chemists should stock the article. They will be glad to answer inquiries.

MESSRS. GOODALL, BACKHOUSE & Co., of Leeds, have sent us an exceedingly useful telephone directory to hang beside the telephone-receiver. It looks like a letter-rack reversed, and under each flap are ruled spaces for the names of firms, exchange, and numbers. The flaps are lettered alphabetically, and each has a thumb-mark for raising.

MESSRS. SANGERS, 258 Euston Road, London, N.W., inform us that a rumour exists to the effect that their business has been converted into a limited-liability company. This is not so; the only change that has taken place since the retirement of the two senior partners is that the old name, John Sanger & Sons, has been shortened to the single one "Sangers."

INSURANCE UNDER THE WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION ACT.—The Pilot Insurance Co., Ltd., are offering special rates for selected chemists' and druggists' risks, and those among our readers who have not yet taken the advice given last week by Mr. Marshall Freeman will do well to write for a prospectus and particulars to Mr. Ernest Jukes, Department No. 22, 35 Queen Victoria Street, London, E.C.

In spite of the fact that Mr. Thomas Christy, the founder of the business of Messrs. Thomas Christy & Co., of Old Swan Lane, E.C., died nearly two years ago, the article in the "Grand Magazine" by a person of the same name is attributed by some in the trade to the dear old gentleman who had the interests of chemists so much at heart. There is nothing else than the similarity in name to connect the "Grand Magazine" article with Messrs. Thomas Christy & Co., as we explained last week. The firm have shown us a letter from a chemist in which he has jumped to the opposite conclusion, and says:

On the strength of spending large sums of money with the proprietors of newspapers and magazines, the makers [of proprietaries] assume a monopoly of supplying the wants of the public. And they have the audacity to besmirch with odium any individual chemist who in fair competition puts his own wares before his customers. Further, they do not shrink from employing the foulest and most noxious weapon in the hands of hate—the power of ingenious and unfounded slander.

We are again asked by Messrs. Thomas Christy & Co. to disclaim any connection whatever with the "Grand Magazine" article, of which they knew nothing until they observed the note upon it in our issue of June 1, p. 845. Nor do they know who the Thomas Christy who wrote the article is. It is a little hard upon the firm to have so much annoyance; but the incident demonstrates that the name has in the trade mind become so closely identified with one house that some do not think of it in any other connection.

Personalities.

MASTER HILDRETH GLYN-JONES, the son of Mr. W. S. Glyn-Jones, has, as a pupil of the City of London School, been awarded a Sassoon scholarship, tenable for four years at the school.

The staff and employés of Camwal, Ltd., Manchester branch, on June 8, presented Mr. F. H. Kidson, cashier, with a set of silver-mounted carvers and a case of servietterings on the occasion of his marriage.

MR. ALDERMAN W. B. TRICK (Lewis & Burrows), the Mayor of Stoke Newington, has arranged to give a garden-party on July 11, at his residence, on behalf of the Invalid Asylum, High Street, Stoke Newington.

DR. P. PHILLIPS BEDSON, Professor of Chemistry at the Armstrong College, Newcastle-on-Tyne, has completed twenty-five years' connection with the college, and last week he and Mrs. Bedson received interesting and valuable souvenirs of the event from officials and students.

THE King and Queen of Denmark passed through the City on June 10 on their way to luncheon at the Guildhall. Mr. W. Maskew, pharmaceutical chemist, Clacton-on-Sea, took several excellent snapshots of the scene from the office of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST. Some of these, printed on P.O.P. postcards, have since reached us.

WEDNESDAY evening, June 12, was call-night in London, and at Gray's Inn amongst those admitted were Mr. E. J. Parry, B.Sc., F.I.C., F.C.S., and Mr. Thomas Jameson, of the Surveying Department of the Inland Revenue, and formerly of the Government Laboratory. Prince Arthur of Connaught, who was also called, was one of Mr. Parry's Mess. We understand that Mr. Parry is not to practise at the bar, and is not giving up his work as an analytical and consulting chemist.

THE "Times" reports that the Hanbury gold medal has been awarded to Mr. David Hooper, F.I.C., F.C.S., curator



MR. HOOPER.

of the Economic and Art sections of the Indian Museum at Calcutta. Mr. Hooper's selection for this honour by the adjudicators (the Presidents of the Chemical, Linnean, and Pharmaceutical Societies and of the Brit. Phar. Conference, and a pharmaceutical chemist) is a tribute to the value of Mr. Hooper's work in pharmacognosy. It is interesting to notice that he is the third pharmacognosist whose reputation has been made in Indian materia medica to be awarded the medal. Dr. W. Dymock got it in 1837, and Sir George Watt in 1904. With both of these Mr. Hooper has been associated. He went to India in 1884 as quinologist to the Madras Government, and has steadily worked his way since then to his present position. He has during that time been a regular contributor to THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, particularly in regard to the commercial side of Indian produce. He was a student at the School of Pharmacy in the 1879-80 session, and passed the Minor examination on December 11, 1879, and the Major on July 9, 1880. He was silver medallist in botany, materia medica, and practical chemistry at the Square, and secured the Pereira medal as the best Major man of his year. Subsequently he was in the laboratories of Messrs. Corbyn, Stacey & Co., and at the time of his appointment as Madras quinologist he was chemist to Messrs. Southall Bros. & Barclay, Birmingham. The award of the medal to Mr. Hooper is a well-deserved honour.

MR. J. R. HANKINSON, chemist, Utttoxeter, has just published a handy guide to that town and its neighbourhood.

It is a well-written account of a town which has many historical associations, among them being that of Dr. Samuel Johnson, whose father, a Lichfield bookseller, regularly attended Utttoxeter market, where he had a bookstall. There is a bas-relief monument of the doctor in Lichfield market-place. The guide is illustrated with a map of the district and fourteen views, and is published at 2d.

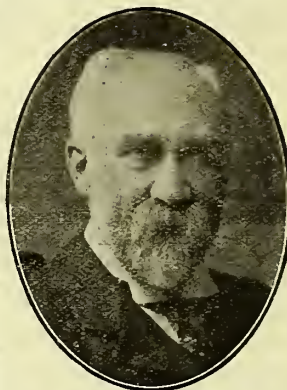
WE recently noted the fact that Mr. Julius Caesar, chemist and druggist, 49 Chippenham Road, Elgin Avenue, had been elected the fourth President of the Society of Chemist-Opticians. Mr. Caesar has had the accompanying photograph taken for reproduction in THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, and his friends who are acquainted with his virile personality will recognise that the photograph is a splendid likeness.

Mr. Caesar was apprenticed in 1869 to Mr. Thomas Brown Baker, Cosham, Portsmouth, who was a representative chemist of the old times—courtly, upright, and fair dealing in his commercial transactions.

Mr. Baker was also postmaster at Cosham, and it fell to Mr. Caesar one Sunday morning to receive by telegraph the Archbishop of Canterbury's prayers for the recovery of the Prince of Wales (now Edward VII.) when suffering from typhoid fever. The prayers were received at Cosham just in time for use in the parish church that morning.

After serving his apprenticeship Mr. Caesar came to London and spent two or three years as an assistant with a chemist living in the South of London. In 1876 he passed the Minor, and entered the service of Messrs. Savory & Moore, Chapel Street, Belgrave Square, S.W., where he spent nearly eight years under the influence of Mr. Charles Hunt, one of the strong men of pharmacy. Mr. Caesar left in 1884 to go into business at Southampton, and after twelve years returned to London and bought his present shop in Paddington. He has taken a considerable interest in optics, and when the Spectacle-makers' Company instituted their examination scheme in 1898 he entered for the first examination and passed. Mr. Caesar was also successful later on when the sight-testing diploma scheme was arranged. He has been a member of the Council of the Society of Chemist-Opticians since its foundation, and this year, when the choice fell on Mr. Caesar to fill the presidential position, his colleagues were satisfied that a good optician and worthy successor of the previous presidents had been elected.

MR. F. A. UPSHER SMITH, who recently went to the United States, has settled down in Baltimore, where he has taken charge of the experimental laboratories of Messrs. Sharp & Dohme. It will be remembered that Mr. Upsher Smith was a Bell scholar in 1896, having previously served his apprenticeship with Mr. Gibson, of Wolverhampton. He capped his course at the School of Pharmacy by taking the Pereira medal in 1898, and thereafter was assistant to Professor Greenish in the School of Pharmacy and engaged in various researches in the research laboratory of the school, partly on behalf of the British Pharmacopoeia Committee. Subsequently Mr. Upsher Smith was chemist to Messrs. Robinson & Sons, Ltd., of Chesterfield; and his friends on this side of the Atlantic will be pleased to know that he is now associated with Mr. Aubrey Hill, the Pereira medallist of 1894, who is manager of Messrs. Sharp & Dohme's business.



MR. UPSHER SMITH.

Trade-marks Applied For.

Objections to the registration of any of the undermentioned applications should be lodged with C. N. Dalton, Esq., C.B., Comptroller-General of Patents, Designs, and Trade-marks, at the Patents Office, 25 Southampton Buildings, Chancery Lane, London, W.C., within one month of the dates mentioned. The objection must be stated on Trade-marks Form No. 7, cost £1, obtainable through any money-order office.

(From the "Trade-marks Journal," May 22, 1907.)

Hanging sign bearing the letter "x"; for photographic films and plates. By Houghtons, Ltd., 88 and 89 High Holborn, London. 291,997.

"VERFER" on design of label; for an ointment for mange. By Alfred Peria, 19 Swallow Street, Piccadilly, London, W. 291,143.

"ACME"; for chemicals in Class 2. By Acme Chemical Co., Ltd., Vale Road East, Tonbridge, Kent. 291,641.

"EMBROCINE" (design of label with portrait of manufacturer); for an embrocation. By W. G. George & Co., St. Martin's House, Ludgate Hill, London, E.C. 290,671.

"MESOTANOL"; for medicines. By F. Bayer & Co., 217 Konigstrasse, Elberfeld, Germany. 291,547.

"FULGURAL"; for all goods included in Class 3. By Dr. Phil. Anton Steiner & Schulze, 10 Cellerstrasse, Brunswick, Duchy of Brunswick, Germany. 291,636.

"LUVAL"; for a medicine. By J. B. Shattock, Prospect Street, Lancaster. 291,722.

"VEGETINE"; for surgical dressing material (not medicated) in Class 11. By H. Nickel & Co., 8 Manchester Avenue, Aldersgate Street, London. 291,000.

"DEIPORINE"; for food-substances. By W. Fuller & Son, Elgin Steam-works, 50 Rushmore Road, Clapton, N.E. 291,464.

"FOSFERZONE"; for mineral and aerated waters. By Harston & Co., Ltd., 9 Bowman Lane, Leeds. 291,612.

"PORCELA"; for a soap-powder in Class 47, for cleaning porcelain, etc. By B. T. Babbitt Incorporated, 120 Southwark Street, London, S.E. 291,864.

Design of a star with a hand in the centre and the letters "n," "w," "o," "s" on the points; for perfumery. By K. K. Prev. Milly-Kerzen-Seifen und Glycerin-Fabrik, F. A. Sarg's Sohn & Co., 24 Allee-gasse, Vienna IV., Austria. 290,916.

"RADOX"; for a water-softener. By B. T. Babbitt Incorporated, 120 Southwark Street, London, S.E. 291,865.

(From the "Trade-marks Journal," May 29, 1907.)

"IKILL" on a barrel pierced with arrows; for vermin-destroyers, deodorisers, and weed-killers in Class 2. By I Kill Manufacturing Co., 58 Hamlet Road, Southend-on-Sea. 290,728.

"TABANAL"; for insecticides. By Armin Hirth, 381 Würzburgerstrasse, Heidingsfeld, Bavaria, Germany. 291,924.

Autograph of manufacturer; for chemicals. By Robert Houben, 14 rue du Taciturne, Brussels, Belgium. 292,147.

Label bearing design of hammer and anvil and the words "HAMMER AND ANVIL" and "SANGUINAL"; for pills. By Krewel & Co., Gesellschaft m.b.h., Eifelstrasse 33, Cologne-on-the-Rhine, Germany. 287,035.

"SANGUINAL"; for medicines in Class 3. By Krewel & Co., Gesellschaft m.b.h., Eifelstrasse 33, Cologne-on-the-Rhine, Germany. 287,227.

"CHAPPO"; for an ointment. By the Albion Drug Co., 12 College Road, Kensal Rise, London, N.W. 290,647.

"STRATEGY BRAND" (picture of man in armour consulting a chart); for a medicine in Class 3. By R. M. Lindsay, 140 Albert Street, Dundee. 291,042.

"MOTHER SEIGEL"; for chemicals in Class 3. By A. J. White, Ltd., Farringdon Road, London, E.C. 290,873.

"VELCAS"; for the whole of the goods in Class 3. By Dr. Richards' Dyspepsia-tablet Association, 53 Worth Street, New York City, New York. 291,212.

"GRANTILAS"; for all goods in Class 3. By Dr. Richards' Dyspepsia-tablet Association, 53 Worth Street, New York City, New York. 291,213.

"COL-ROW"; for bath-salts for medicinal purposes. By F. A. Smith, 35 Colmore Row, Birmingham. 291,827.

"HEDKA"; for a medicine. By Woolleys, Ltd., Phoenix Mill, King Street Bridge, Blackburn. 291,884.

"EMULSULES"; for chemicals. By Thomas Kerfoot & Co., Bardsley Vale Mills, Oldham Road, Bardsley, near Ashton-under-Lyne. 291,890.

"EUROLIA"; for chemicals. By Thomas Dence, 74-84 South Lambert Road, Vauxhall, London, S.W. 292,023.

"LIQUISAL"; for chemical substances. By Cooper & Co., 80 Gloucester Road, South Kensington, London, S.W. 292,111.

"SANTS"; for soap holders and suspenders included in Class 13. By S. J. Nicholas, 20 Vonbrandis Street, Johannesburg, Transvaal. 291,974.

An Afternoon at Earl's Court.

One of the staidest members of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST editorial staff visited the Balkan States Exhibition, Earl's Court, S.W., one afternoon this week, and reports on what he considers interesting from a pharmaceutical point of view.

NEAR the entrance is an annexe containing the exhibits in connection with the eighth International Red Cross Conference. Three prizes of 500 guineas each are being competed for by the exhibitors—home and foreign. The Red Cross Societies of Great Britain, United States, Germany, Denmark, Austria, France, Holland, Russia, Mexico, Italy, Japan, and Switzerland are represented, the exhibits being chiefly models of trains and ambulance-waggons. The Russian Society have one waggon of a model-train devoted to the kitchen and pharmacy, and a little further on is shown the complete equipment of drugs and dressings carried on such a train. The attendant informed us that the tablets and dressings were made in Government factories. Messrs. Evans & Wormull were attracting much attention with their new aluminium splints, which have been recently adopted by the British Army. These splints can be bent to any angle, and are rigid and light at the same time. Messrs. Leslie, Ltd., have a table devoted to plasters and dressings. Ambulances and rescue-apparatus are shown by Messrs. J. & A. Carter and Messrs. Henri Simonis & Co. The latter named have a mining rescue-apparatus, in which liquid air is utilised. In the Danish section there is a large exhibit of dressings by Mr. Alfred Benzon.

Passing into the Balkan States Exhibition, the Servian court is the first one to be encountered. Here there is a small exhibit labelled "Pharmaceutical chemists, different cosmetics and medicated wines." The exhibitors are D. Jankovic, Belgrade; Uros Volić, Pirot; Kosta Bogatingevic, Belgrade; Dr. Luka Panic, Sabac; and Dr. M. Popovic, Belgrade. The packages and bottles in the case are mostly labelled in Servian characters, so that we cannot say whether the articles are true to the English label on the outside of the case. Near by is a show of weird-looking soaps from Wittomir, Simits & Co., Belgrade. In the centre of the hall is a stand containing bottles of mineral waters; most of the names are unreadable, but one is labelled in English, "Water of Bookovik," and another has across the front the word "Vrntzi" in large letters. Passing over the railway-bridge the Bulgarian section is reached, and soon one finds an interesting show of otto of rose. The exhibitors here are Shipkoff & Co., Kazanlik; S. Seraphemoff & Co., Kazanlik; P. I. Ozozoff et fils, Kazanlik; and the Distilleries Françaises de la Vallée des Roses, Karnaré and Karlovo. Near by is a pretty diorama of the valley of roses, with the distillery on the right hand. In the open air there is an otto-of-rose distillery in working order. The copper stills are fed with wood, and the worms contained in wooden tubs lead to a tin separator, on the top of which the otto of rose would float if the still were charged with rose-leaves. There is a collective exhibit of toilet-preparations and perfumes in a central case in the Bulgarian section, but it is difficult and unprofitable to attempt to spell out the string of consonants which go to make up the titles of the various articles. The airships, mirrors of amusement, wheel of Avernus, and other side-shows were "taken as read," a momentary gleam of light being shed by the announcement that Sacco, the fasting-man, uses Odol toilet-water: he doubtless finds it a pleasant way of passing the weary hours of hunger. The Erasmic Co. are showing and selling the Erasmic soap and perfumes in one of the galleries; and the C. & D. man, who affects optical knowledge, watched the efforts of a spectacle-selling firm to sell a pair of white-metal folders to a presbyopic countryman. The argument that helped the sale the most was that the glasses were "crystal," and "concave one side and convex the other."

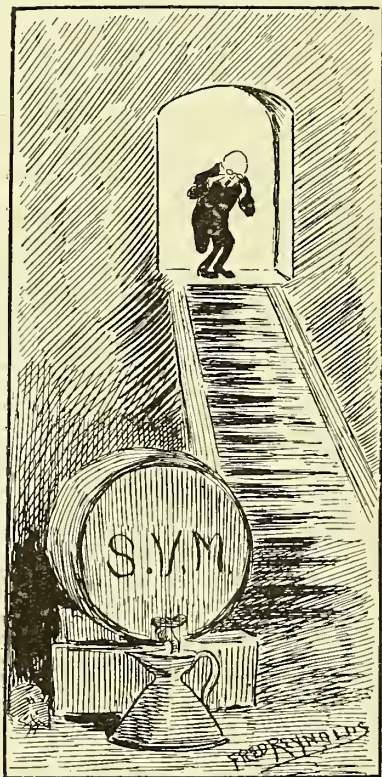
Reynoldsiana.

THE death of Mr. Fred Reynolds has called forth many expressions of regret from those who knew him personally and from others who knew him only through his sketches. His old friend Mr. W. H. Scott, of the "Yorkshire Post," who occasionally described Mr. Reynolds's sketches in verse, or whose verse Mr. Reynolds illustrated (some appearing in the *C. & D.*), paid a fine tribute to his gifts in the last weekly issue of the "Post." A chemist who occasionally sends us verse for publication writes now in regard to Mr. Reynolds's work:

His work was good, e'en had it done
No more than raise a passing smile;
For smiles and laughter, happy mirth,
To higher purpose oft give birth;
And he who, passing life's rough road,
Can shed a gleam of light abroad
Is worthy endless meeds of praise—
To such a one this hymn I raise!

J. P. T.

In some of the letters we have received regret is expressed that no more of the clever yet simple sketches from Mr. Reynolds's pencil will be seen. He was so prolific in this respect that our reproduction could never keep pace with his production. So that we find ourselves with a number of unused drawings in hand, which, with Mrs. Reynolds's sanction, we propose to print from time to time. The first of these and the artist's inscription are appended:



"I can call spirits from the vasty deep."—Henry IV.
("Pint S.V.M., please.")

This sketch has almost a topical interest in view of the present Excise activity respecting returns of industrial methylated spirits, to which reference has been made in the *C. & D.* during the past three weeks. But it represents a more humble incident which everyone in the retail trade, from the apprentice up, will appreciate.

HAYTIAN PRODUCTS.—There was a falling-off in the export of honey from Hayti last year, the exports amounting to 6,707 gals., against 15,717 gals. in 1905. Beeswax also declined to 149,095 lb., and of logwood 87,790,000 lb. was shipped in 1906, as compared with 78,141,728 lb. in 1905, the bulk of it being shipped to the United States.

Prescription Problem.

THE transcription of the problem set in this column on June 8 is as follows:

R. Bismuth. carb. ʒiiss.
Sod. bicarb. ʒiiss.
Sp. chlorof. ʒiiss.
Pulv. tragac. co. ʒiiss.
Aq. menth. pip. ad ʒviij.

ʒj. t.d.s. at intervals of 4 hours.

W. T. G.

The difficulty in this example arises from the mixture of Latin and English in the directions. One does not expect to find such a union of languages, and as the Latin part of the directions is complete in itself it is natural to look for an order for pills, tablets, ointment, or some such auxiliary. Among the various readings of the latter part of the directions are the following:

Alex. M. Vale, M.B.

After the vomit every third or fourth hour.

Ex interval ij 4tis horis.

In the same quantity of water every 2 or 4 hours.

At intervals of four hours as required.

At intervals 2 or 4 hours.

After meals every four hours.

Ante cibos.

9.4 horis s.o.s.

¼ hor. ante cibos, agita vial.

One dose four-hourly. Shake the bottle.

Signe in water.

Before meals at intervals of seven, four, and seven o'clock.

If worse four tablespoonfuls every four hours.

Ex aqua ante cibos.

Aloin in tab. (W. & Co.) ij every 4 hours.

Ol. olivæ ʒj 4tis horis s.o.s.

(Syrupus) citric acid vol. ʒj 4tis horis.

Am. valer. ʒj 4tis horis aqua ex.

Pil. ter. valer. ij 4tis horis arg.

Cachet ter. valer. j. 4tis horis.

Opil every 4 hours.

Acid oxalic ½ gr. 4tis horis.

Calcis aquæ ʒj 4 hourly.

Lime-water, two tablespoonfuls every four hours.

Pepsin Co. tabs. ij. 4tis horis.

Capiat in aq. valo j to 4 fl. oz.

Caffein. cit. ʒj ev. 4 hor.

Caffein cit. tabs ij 4 hrs.

Aq. vitæ ʒj 4tis horis.

Cerii oxalas gr. j 4 hor.

Cerii ox. tabs. j. ev. 4 hor.

Ægris cu vali sig. o. 4 horis.

We hope that the competitors who submitted some of the above solutions will glance again at the prescription now that they know the correct reading. There is a wide difference between lime-water (ʒj. doses!), valerian pills, cerium oxalate, brandy, caffeine citrate, olive oil, opium, pepsin tablets, and aloin. We admire the ingenuity and ingenuousness of some of the answers, and may be excused if occasionally we do not take all the replies seriously.

The first correct card from London competitors was received from

Mr. E. Dales,

c/o Messrs. J. Munro & Co., Ltd.

273 Regent Street, London, W.

None of the replies received from abroad were free from error, so we have decided to give two prizes in the provincial section. The winners are:

Mr. H. Booth,

c/o Messrs. Bushby & Son,

308 Upper Brook Street,

Manchester.

Sergt. A. E. Malley, R.A.M.C.,

Royal Victoria Hospital,

Netley, Hants.

To each of the three successful competitors mentioned above we shall send a postal order for 5s.

H.M. CONSUL at Rome reports that sulphate of copper appears for the first time in the import returns of Rome for 1906, and remarks that its importation is due to the fact that Italian agriculturists, especially in the South, realise the necessity of treating vines with sulphate of copper as a precautionary measure against peronospora.

Observations and Reflections.

By XRAYSER.

We are all Grieved

for the loss of Fred Reynolds. For close upon a quarter of a century pharmacy has been a brighter and a more pleasant occupation in this country, as a result of his humorous sketches, than it would have been if he had not come among us. The majority of the contributors to this and to other journals of the trade seek to darken the prospect; they dwell on our grievances, show us how unjustly we are treated, and insist on frightening us with bogies; others shame us by discussing subjects which we ought to know about but do not. It is good for us to get glimpses of the sunnier side of things now and then, and Fred Reynolds's pictures added a dash of sunshine to our gloomiest meditations. I have looked up the sketch of the Production of Opium, which, as we were reminded last week, was the first which Mr. Reynolds contributed to the *C. & D.* It appeared in December 1883, and I think the facial expression of the bucolic individual (an Asiatic with a distinct Yorkshire accent), who is incising the poppy-head, was as good as anything the artist drew subsequently. Pictures were comparatively rare in the *C. & D.* at that time. There were not so many in the whole 1883 volume as are now given in many a weekly issue, but it was in the early 'eighties that process blocks were beginning to be used, and Mr. Reynolds's style of drawing was particularly suitable for this method of reproduction.

The Benevolent Fund Dinner

this year has yielded a total which, though it would have been gratifying if there had been no precedents to compare it with, is a little disappointing when it is remembered what the trade can do and has done. At the first of these decennial festivals in 1867 the amount realised was about 1,600*l.*, in 1877 the figure was stated at close upon 1,400*l.*, in 1887 it declined to 1,317*l.*, but in 1897 a great wave of liberality lifted it to the record mark of 2,260*l.* Now in 1907 we fall back to 1,376*l.* The interest on this sum will not quite suffice to provide one additional annuity. It will not be construed as disloyalty to the Fund, I hope, for I am well aware of its noble value, to consider how the decline on this occasion is to be accounted for. First it is necessary to ascertain whether the contributors were fewer in number, or whether their average donations were smaller. In 1897 the names of donors read out at the dinner numbered 284; in 1907 there were 291 names. I omit in each case the supplementary lists published later. But among the 291 names in 1907 there are 115 divisional secretaries who sent in collections from their districts, so that in each of these instances it may be reckoned that several donors were included. It would not be a wild guess, therefore, to assume that nearly twice as many persons contributed in 1907 as compared with 1897; and the total was only a little more than half as much. Mr. Harrington, in officially reporting the result to the Council last week, explained the drop by authoritatively stating that the trade is

Not so Prosperous

just now as it was ten years ago. He did not apparently suggest this as a possible theory, but declared it as if it were an indisputable fact. He added that some large givers had died in the interval; but, as new large givers have not come forward to fill their places, it is obvious that the original explanation covers this one. But on what is this important estimate based? For clearly it is very important if it is true, and we ought to be applying ourselves to discover the cause of our declining condition, if it really is declining, and to find a remedy for it. What can be said with certainty is that we ought not

to be less prosperous than we were in 1897. The population of Great Britain increased by four millions in the decade, and reasons could be given for believing that the actual, not the relative, number of chemists' shops decreased in the same period. If they remained the same, there was an average of 400 new customers for each pharmacy from the extra population. It is possible, however, that the reduction of contributions may be accounted for in other ways than the one suggested by the Vice-President. Heavier rates and taxes, the peremptory tone in which public aid is now being claimed, not asked (I do not say unjustly claimed)—as, for example, in the matter of old-age pensions—and a growing reluctance to relieve posterity by the accumulation of funds are among the prominent circumstances which influence otherwise would-be givers this century, and the administrators of such charities as the Benevolent Fund of pharmacy will have to reckon with objections such as these. Happily our almoners may congratulate themselves on the substantial sum of 40,000*l.* safely laid by.

Mr. Marshall Freeman's Article

on the Workmen's Compensation Act is so useful and timely, and his advice to employers that they should insure under it without delay so cogent, that if human nature were a thing of sense and logic it would be a mere waste of space to make any allusion to it. But it would be interesting to know how many chemists read the article, perhaps waxed indignant about the provisions of the statute it expounded, but resolved to at once adopt the advice it tendered, and—have not yet done so. This little paragraph may catch the eye of some of the procrastinators, who will be angry at being again disturbed from their comfort, but who ought to be grateful.

Mr. Thomas Beecham's Fortune

of 86,000*l.* was less than some people expected it to be. Did not another pill-man leave a million lately? In Mr. Beecham's case, however, it is probable that the 86,000*l.* represents only a small part of the gains in the recent years during which it is understood the founder of the business had retired from active participation in it. But the sum named, even if it were all that had been acquired from the pills, would be a substantial reward for an invention, the value of which I have no desire to depreciate, but which can hardly be said to stand in the front rank of benefits conferred on the world. I wonder whether Lord Kelvin, or Edison, or Graham Bell has done as well. Omniscient journalists have been telling us lately that Mr. Beecham owed his success to the adoption of the phrase "Worth a guinea a box" in his advertisements. It may be so. Why one advertisement pays and another does not is an inscrutable problem. This one had at least the merit of being capable of instant comprehension. But it must be rather rough on a learned man who may have spent years of labour in preparing and producing a work which only a limited portion of the world wants, and for which he may get a ten-pound note, to be told of a single sentence—and one which could be composed without the exercise of surpassing genius—yielding to its author ten thousand times as much.

According to Sir Frederick Treves

the doctor's bottles are to disappear and drugs are to be replaced by simple living, suitable diet, and plenty of sun and fresh air; and I read in the "Westminster Gazette" an interview with "a well-known West-end consulting physician," whose name is wisely suppressed, but who "has done much good work in the discovery and definition of disease-germs," that he now only writes one prescription to a hundred which he wrote twenty years ago. The next report of Sir Frederick Treves states that he was treating a distinguished patient with injections of strychnine, and the distinguished germ-discoverer has probably devised some more disease-serums to inoculate us with. The gospel of fresh air and simple living is a sound one, and it is well to preach it to healthy people; we are obliged for lectures on hygiene, and will try to profit by them; but doctors should remember that their primary use to the community is to treat cases of illness, and we have not much more confidence in those who depreciate drugs generally than we should have in a field-marshal who sneered at gunpowder.

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Editorial Comments.

Dividing the Minor.

THE interchange of opinion which took place between Mr. Carteighe and Dr. Symes at the meeting of the Pharmaceutical Council at Bloomsbury Square last week regarding the division of the Minor examination should not be allowed to pass without comment, particularly as the division of the Minor examination was first advocated in the columns of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST. Some years ago we demonstrated that the failures in this examination are largely due to the fact that candidates are required to pass the whole of the six subjects at one time. This is an antiquated method of examination, not at all adapted to present-day requirements, and in Great Britain it is the only instance remaining of a professional examination in which the candidates cannot obtain their qualification in progressive stages. The Pharmaceutical Council has recognised the reasonableness of division. Several years ago it agreed to get the Minor divided, but conditionally upon powers being obtained to impose a compulsory curriculum upon the candidates. This condition we consider to be as unnecessary as it is unreasonable, but we shall only deal at present with Mr. Carteighe's statement that under the present Act of Parliament the Council has no power to divide the examination. Dr. Symes's reply was that the qualifying examination imposed by the 1868 Act is already divided into two parts—viz., the first, or preliminary part of the examination, and the Minor. That view is really the official one, and was crystallised during the early years of Mr. Carteighe's presidency, when the designation of the Preliminary examination was altered so as to make it appear as a part of the qualifying examination, and we now look in vain for any mention of the Preliminary examination in the by-laws of the Society. By Section 6 of the 1868 Act one of the methods of registration as a chemist and druggist is to pass the Assistants' examination provided by the 1852 Act. Under Section 8 of the latter the Society's examiners are authorised and empowered to examine persons who desire certificates as pharmaceutical chemists or as students, apprentices, or assistants, and the subjects of the examination are stated to be the Latin language, botany, materia medica, pharmaceutical and general chemistry, and such other subjects as may from time to time be determined by by-law. There is not a single word in either of the Acts or in the Society's charter which suggests that the examiners may not examine candidates as they please. It is generally admitted that for the title "chemist and druggist" one examination only can be imposed, and, as the Preliminary examination is made legal by considering it part of the examination authorised by Section 6 of the 1868 Act, further division of the technical subjects into parts can be made with equal legality. We have on a previous occasion suggested that no formality is necessary for securing this division. All that is required is that the Boards of Examiners should refer Minor candidates back in those subjects in which they fail to satisfy them, and if the Council of the Society and the examiners were as earnest as Dr. Symes in regard to this matter, a working arrangement could be come to without any more fuss. It is sometimes asserted that the Privy Council's ruling in January 1886 prevents division of the Minor. We hold that it is not so. What the Lord President then said was:

that by-laws which impose any precedent conditions upon persons who tender themselves for examination under the provisions of the Pharmacy Act, 1868, are contrary to Section VI. of that Act. Reasonable regulations for secur-

ing order and efficiency in the examination itself, or for enabling the examiners to have proper material before them to satisfy them as to the qualifications of the persons before them, would not be regarded as opposed to that section so long as such regulations should not prevent free access to the examinations.

We submit that the foregoing statements are a complete refutation of the assertion that the Pharmaceutical Council has no power to divide the Minor examination. It will be observed that if the Preliminary is not a part of the Minor it is a precedent condition, and therefore illegal; but we consider it to be a part of the Minor, and therefore there is nothing to hinder the Council from further dividing the examination. We submit, in addition, that a division of the examination, either in stated portions or by referring candidates back in weak subjects, would be reasonable "regulation for securing order and efficiency in the examination itself." Seeing that the prospect of obtaining powers for a compulsory curriculum is remote besides being undesirable, we trust that Dr. Symes and those agreeing with him will continue to agitate this question until it is properly settled. The curriculum condition is undesirable in the present state of pharmacy and retail trade in this country, while it is most desirable that the manner of testing candidates should be brought into conformity with the modern methods adopted by the London University in regard to its science degrees.

The B.P.C.

We have received this week the familiar pink circular relating to the forty-fourth annual meeting of the British Pharmaceutical Conference, which is to be held in Manchester from July 22 to July 26, with headquarters at the Midland Hotel. Mr. Thomas Tyrer, M.R.I., F.I.C., F.C.S., is President, and Mr. George S. Woolley is Presi-



MR. TYRER.



MR. WOOLLEY.

dent of the local committee, with Mr. W. Kirkby, F.C.S., F.L.S., of 7 Ardwick Green North, Manchester, as Hon. Local Secretary. The local committee give a hearty invitation to chemists in the British Empire who can attend the meeting. The following is the

PROGRAMME.

Monday, July 22:

7.30 P.M.—Reception by the Right Honourable the Lord Mayor and the Lady Mayoress of Manchester at the Town Hall.

Tuesday, July 23:

9.30 A.M.—Opening of Conference. Addresses of welcome.
11.30 A.M.—Visits by the ladies to the Royal Institution, the Cathedral, Chetham's Hospital, the Rylands Library.

2 P.M.—Luncheon.

3 P.M.—Visits to the City Electricity Supply station, City Fire Brigade station, the Municipal School of Technology, Messrs. R. Haworth & Co.'s mills, the Acme Spinning Co.'s mills, Messrs. S. & J. Watts & Co.'s warehouse.

5 P.M.—Reception at the University by the Vice-Chancellor and Mrs. Hopkinson, with afternoon tea.

8 P.M.—Grand concert in the Midland Hall.

11.30 P.M.—Dance in the Midland Hotel ballroom.

Wednesday, July 24:

9.30 A.M.—Session of Conference.

10.30 A.M.—Visits by the ladies to the Assize Courts, Whit-

worth Institute, Peel Park Museum, Reference Library, Royal Exchange.

2 P.M.—Luncheon.

4 P.M.—Garden-party at Buile Hill Park or Peel Park, and reception by the Mayor and Mayoress of Salford.

9 P.M.—Visit to the Manchester Hippodrome.

Thursday, July 25:

8.30 A.M.—Special train to Windermere (Lakeside Station). It will stop at Preston to pick up passengers.

11.30 A.M.—Special steam yacht on Lake Windermere.

12.30 P.M.—Arrive Ambleside.

12.35 P.M.—Luncheon.

1.30 P.M.—Coach-drive to Grasmere *via* Clappersgate, Skelwith, and Redbank, returning to Ambleside *via* Rydal Water, Rydal Mount, and Fox Howe.

4.30 P.M.—Steam-yacht from Ambleside to Lakeside.

5.30 P.M.—Tea at Lakeside Pavilion.

6.45 P.M.—Return to Manchester by special train.

9.30 P.M.—Arrive in Manchester.

Extra Day, Friday, July 26:

10.30 A.M.—Special train to Warrington for Messrs. Crosfield & Son's works.

1.30 P.M.—Luncheon at Messrs. Crosfield & Son's works.

4.55 P.M.—Train from Warrington for London (Euston).

4.55 P.M.—Return to Manchester by special train.

Tuesday, July 23:

2.30 P.M.—Annual Meeting of the Federation of Local Pharmaceutical Associations in the Midland Hall.

It will be seen that the social element is particularly attractive, and the items have been so arranged as not to interfere with the sessions of the Conference, which for the first time in its history are to be confined to two sittings of four and a half hours daily. After luncheon there will be ample opportunity for those attending the Conference to see what there is to be seen without any remorse of conscience about forsaking the more technical proceedings. At the Municipal School of Technology Mr. J. S. Reynolds, M.Sc., and Mr. Hübner, M.Sc., F.I.C., have arranged for a visit to the dyeing-vats, and the mills to be visited will complete the instruction of visitors in regard to the production of cotton fabrics. The excursion on the Thursday to the Lake District is most tempting, and even the Friday is provided for by a visit to Messrs. Crosfield & Son's works. We may recall a similar visit paid last year by the members of the Society of Chemical Industry, of which we published a full and illustrated account in our issue of July 28, 1906. There should be a record attendance in Manchester this year, and we note that there is ample hotel accommodation in the city. We understand that at the Midland Hotel, one of the finest guest-houses in the world, there is a large reservation of rooms; the charge for a single bedroom, including breakfast and attendance, being 7s. 6d., and for a double bedroom 14s. There are also reservations of rooms at the Queen's, Grand, Victoria, Albion, Mosley, and Deansgate Hotels at charges varying from 7s. 6d. to 5s. for a single bedroom with breakfast and attendance, and 15s. to 10s. for a double bedroom. With the pink circular is issued a schedule which will enable anyone to indicate to the Hon. Local Secretary the excursions and social events in which he wishes to participate, and he should communicate with Mr. Kirkby at the above address. Those who have not received the pink circular should write to him at once. In the covering letter from the Conference itself we are reminded that the primary object of these meetings is to advance the practice of pharmacy, and contributions of papers are invited. Notice of these should be sent before July 1 to the Hon. General Secretaries at 17 Bloomsbury Square, London, W.C.

Trade in May.

THE outstanding feature of the export trade of the United Kingdom last month was a further great increase of over 5,000,000*l.* in exports, chiefly in manufactured articles, and an increase of but 1,200,000*l.* in imports. Allowance must be made for the fact that May 1907 contained one working

day less than May 1906. The detailed figures (in millions of pounds) are as follows :

		<i>May</i>		
		1906	1907	Increase
Imports	...	51.4	52.6	1.2
Exports	...	31.7	36.9	5.2
Re-exports	...	7.1	8.4	1.3
		<i>January to May.</i>		
		1906	1907	Increase
Imports	...	252.7	280.6	27.9
Exports	...	149.9	173.2	23.3
Re-exports	...	37.2	44.4	7.2

Another remarkable feature of the imports in May was a net decrease of 829,000*l.* in imports of foreign-manufactured goods, the only item which showed any considerable advance being chemicals, drugs, dyes, and colours, which rose by 134,500*l.* to 1,123,000*l.* Over two millions more of raw materials was imported, of which 1,460,000*l.* alone was cotton. Oil seeds, nuts, oils, fats, and gums increased by 797,200*l.* to 2,813,800*l.*, and the food bill presents an insignificant increase of 14,000*l.* An examination of the chemical and drug imports reveals larger purchases of sulphur, glycerin, sulphuric, and tartaric acids, most coal-tar dyes, painters' colours and pigments, unenumerated chemicals and unenumerated drugs and medicines, while of bleaching materials, boron compounds, cream of tartar, soda compounds, cinchona, and quinine less quantities were imported. Our exports of similar goods last month amounted to 1,537,700*l.*, an increase of practically 30,000*l.* Heavy chemicals had a quiet time, as several of the import groups, such as bleaching materials, soda compounds, copper sulphate, sulphuric acid, tartaric acid, and unenumerated chemicals, all declined. Glycerin, too, fell off by 2,000 cwt., and the spring trade in copper sulphate has not been up to expectations, declining by over 2,000 tons. This is not so much due to competition as to the comparative high price which prevents consumption. Another factor is the disorganisation of the wine industry in France and the uncertain state of the copper market. The business in drugs and medicinal preparations was, however, extremely satisfactory, with a credit of 170,700*l.* for the month, or 45,700*l.* more than last year. The sales of quinine declined by 15,600 oz. Shellac continues to make headway, and a much improved trade was done in gum arabic. Quicksilver displayed less activity. Some indication of the extent of our trade in drugs, chemicals, etc., from January to May may be judged from the following figures (in £ sterling) :

	1905	1906	1907	Increase
	£	£	£	£
Imports	4,159,780	4,259,695	4,947,597	687,902
Exports	6,533,590	6,835,748	7,745,586	909,838

The chief items making up these figures are :

Bleaching-materials	...	449,911 cwt.
Coal products	...	6,713,692 cwt.
Copper sulphate	...	35,499 tons
Glycerin	...	85,323 cwt.
Chemical manures	...	228,558 cwt.
Quinine	...	418,159 oz.
Drugs and medicines	...	740,178 <i>l.</i>
Painters' colours	...	864,951 cwt.
Soda compounds	...	2,297,804 cwt.
Unenum. chemicals	...	1,143,536 <i>l.</i>

On comparison with the corresponding periods of 1906 and 1905, the above figures show substantial increases in practically all lines, the heavy alkali trade, in particular, such as bleaching materials and soda compounds, standing out well. Tartaric-acid exports have greatly improved, and our trade in cream of tartar and glycerin is only relatively small when the output is considered. The export business in drugs and medicines could not be more satisfactory, as the totals have been advancing month by month, this year the results so far being 96,415*l.* better than in 1906, but com-

pared with 1905 the improvement is 136,600*l.* Although larger quantities of quinine have been exported this year, the value is less than at the same time of 1906, this, of course, being due to the extremely low prices now ruling. Quicksilver has been active, with exports of well over a million lbs., representing practically 14,000 bottles, or 1,700 bottles more than last year. The values, however, are the lowest during the past nine years. Gum arabic and all kinds of lac denote increased business. Taken as a whole, our overseas trade continues to show that as yet there is no slackening off in demand, and the fact that to our export trade practically every industry has contributed is good and sufficient reason for its continuance. When will the internal trade of the country respond as forcibly to the improved conditions?

Doctors at Last !

The Society of Apothecaries of London Bill was read a third time in the House of Commons last week, having previously passed through all its stages in the House of Lords, and it now requires only the Royal Assent to make it law. The Bill provides that all persons who have passed the examination since 1887, and shall hereafter pass it, shall be styled "Licentiate in Medicine and Surgery of the Society of Apothecaries, London," thus clearly indicating that the owner of the diploma possesses a qualification both in medicine and in surgery. The Bill also authorises the General Medical Council to enter the new title upon the Medical Register.

Mr. Idris and Parliament.

There will, we are sure, be general regret among chemists of all shades of political opinion when they learn that Mr. Idris feels compelled to give up his Parliamentary duties at the next General Election. He has sent the following letter to a political friend in the Flint Boroughs, for which he is member of Parliament :

House of Commons,

April 30, 1907.

DEAR MR. PARRY,—I am sorry to have to inform you that I have been feeling so unwell lately that I have had to consult specialists in addition to conferring with my usual medical adviser, and I am forced to the conclusion that I must abide by the advice that I have received—i.e., to lighten my duties considerably for some time to come.

After full consideration and discussion of the position with my family and friends I have come to the determination that I shall not be equal to the task of fighting another Parliamentary contest. Although trusting that I shall be able for some time to come to give fair attention to my Parliamentary duties, I cannot undertake to work in the constituency, and therefore I feel it to be my duty to inform you and members of the Liberal Association in time for you to make such arrangements as to the candidature that may be necessary for you and for the gentleman that you select to ensure success whenever the contest occurs.

The principal cause of my not feeling well is that I have not recovered from my accident of last year to the extent that I imagined.

The sympathy of the inhabitants of the Boroughs has been shown so fully and kindly that I shall always feel very grateful, and I send this intimation with extreme regret.

With sincere regards,

Yours faithfully,

T. H. W. IDRIS.

Thomas Parry, Esq., J.P.
Mold, Flintshire.

Mr. Idris has been most assiduous in his duties at St. Stephen's since his return to Parliament, except during the period of his absence in consequence of the lamentable motor-car accident which befell him last year. He has been of the greatest service to pharmacy in Great Britain through his intimate knowledge of the conditions which the Pharmacy Bill purposes to ameliorate, and although the congestion of Parliamentary business has not permitted much advance with the measure, Mr. Idris has persistently

explained to his fellow-members the reasons which call for fresh legislation. In spite of the decided tone of his letter to Mr. Parry we trust that, during the long recess which Parliament is to have, he may recover his wonted strength and energy, and may yet be able to continue at St. Stephen's.

An Old Recipe for Laudanum.

THE following curious recipe for laudanum is from a manuscript in the Sloane Collection (No. 1,529, ff. 226-281) in the British Museum. The manuscript is officially described as the commonplace book of an apothecary at Great Dunmow, and is dated 1644-5. It consists chiefly of recipes for various medicines, notes on cases under treatment, and on diseases in general. The recipe we give is only one of several more or less similar ones for laudanum, but this is the most interesting, as being both more elaborate than the rest and most like the original recipe of Paracelsus (Opera 1658 I. 492/2). The next to it in interest is Turner's laudanum, which follows it immediately in the Great Dunmow MS.; this, however, differs but little from the first laudanum of the "Pharmacopœia Londinensis." The one we give is headed "Laudanum Josephi Michaelis":

R. opii, extract. hyoscyami, species diambrae, garyophyllor. integrorum, ana $\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{v}\mathfrak{j}$.; solutionis perlarum $\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{j}$. $\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{i}\mathfrak{j}$.; solutionis coralli rubri, mummiae pulverizat., ana $\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{i}\mathfrak{s}\mathfrak{s}$.; croci, succini, ana $\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{i}\mathfrak{i}\mathfrak{j}$.; moschi $\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{i}\mathfrak{j}$.; olei garyophilli $\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{i}\mathfrak{i}\mathfrak{j}$. The opium and the extract of hyoscyamus must be put together in a glasse, and power spirit of wine thereon, and sometimes stirre it with a wooden spatula. Stop it close, and see keepe it close till the rest be ready. Putt the species of diambra and the cloves each in a glasse and power spirit of wine thereon, and let it stand upon them 3 dayes; then power your wine from them and keepe it in a glasse; then power spirit of wine thereon see longe till all your tincture be drawn from them; see putt your succinum in powder in a glasse and power spirit of wine thereon, and lett it stand upon it in a warm place till all your extraction be drawn. Then take your extractions of diambra, cloves, and succinum, and putt them in a distilling glasse, and distill the spirit of wine, but considering that your limbecke cannot contain all your extractions, you shall power all your rest thereon which you could not doe at the first time, putting to it all the opium and the extract of hyoscyamus, being rubbed through a searce with a wooden ladle till there remaine nothing on the searce but the Lees. Your muske being in a glass liken use (?) with spirit of wine you shall power into the Limbecke with the reste. Having all these together in the Limbecke you shall distill them in balneo till it be like to a thin syrupe, which you shall power into a great glasse like a flat bowle; then mingle with it the saffron and the mummia, being in fine powder. You must take goode [care] your mummia be not putt in whole, or tempred with your spirit of wine only, for then it will lie in lumps; with the thicke substance it will mingle well. At the last you shall power the oyle of cloves into it; stirre it well together, and lett it stand, stirring it every day with a wooden spatula for many days, till your Laudanum be thicke, and then putt it into a glasse and stoppe it close: Lett it ferment at the least 3 months before you use it. Dosis: gr. $\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{i}\mathfrak{i}\mathfrak{j}$. vel 5, hora somni. You must cutt your opium in thin slices, and laie it upon a searce, each peece from other, and lett it stand in a drie place that it may see drie that it may be pouldred, and that his sent may decay.

To appreciate fully the composite character of this laudanum it must be borne in mind that species diambrae consisted of cinnamon, angelica, cloves, mace, nutmegs, the Indian leaf or malabathrum (probably a species of cinamomum), galangal, spikenard, cardamoms, ginger, aloeswood, yellow sanders, and long pepper. Sometimes musk and ambergris were added. It was much used as a cardiac restorative. "Mummia" is, of course, mummy, given as a remedy against poison. The laudanum of Paracelsus contained also gold leaf.

TAHITI VANILLA.—The exports of vanilla from Tahiti during 1906 amounted in value to 21,659*l.*, against 12,087*l.* in 1905, 15,969*l.* in 1904, and 23,424*l.* in 1903. The product sold locally at the equivalent of about 1*s.* 5*d.* per lb. in 1906, against 10½*d.* per lb. in 1905, and 1*s.* 0½*d.* per lb. in 1904.

Photographic Notes.

By PHARMACEUTICAL CAMERIST.

Telegraphic Photography.

ONE hears a lot about the telegraphic transmission of photographs nowadays, chiefly—as a lady told me the other day—from the "Daily Mirror," which has been retailing much information recently about the Korn process. The "Inland Printer" lately contained a note to the effect that the much-talked-of Korn process is identical with that of Mr. N. S. Amstutz, the principal of the Inland Printer Research Department. The process was described by Mr. Amstutz in 1899, and was patented in America in that year. It appears that the inventor is still carrying on a research on the subject, and we may possibly hear something from him in the near future.

Removing Silver Stains.

Of all the injuries the modern negative is subject to the most troublesome to cure is perhaps the silver stain produced by prolonged and damp contact with printing-media containing soluble silver salts, such as ordinary P.O.P. Any method of getting rid of this trouble is therefore welcome, and the following formula may be serviceable:

Potassium bichromate	...	...	1 gram
Sodium chloride	...	...	4 grams
Water	...	...	94 c.c.

The image by soaking in this solution for twenty minutes is transformed into a mixture of silver chloride and chromate. It is then washed, treated with a 1-to-24 solution of ammonium sulphocyanate, and again washed. This process is rather out of the usual run of stain-removing dodges, and it would be as well to try it first of all on a negative of relative unimportance.

Photographs on Fruit.

THE following method of producing pictures on growing apples is given in "Camera Craft" by Mr. Bruehl. To those who have customers fond of experimenting the process is interesting. As is well known, the "ripening" of fruit is really due to a sort of light-sensitiveness, and this is taken advantage of in the process. For the production of simple forms, such as initials or monograms, a leaf is taken, and the letters cut out with a knife; the leaf is then pasted on to the apple (still growing, of course), and left for a week or so. This produces a red image on a green ground. To print photographs the apple is first of all encased in black paper for a week or two, so as to render the surface more sensitive; the negative, on a film, is then pasted on with white of egg, this being the only adhesive that will not show in the "print." The black paper bag is then replaced, but a hole is cut in it, opposite the film and a little larger, thus producing a sort of vignette. A week is allowed for printing, and Mr. Bruehl says that the wealth of detail and richness of colour so easily produced are really astonishing, and must be seen to be appreciated.

The Action of Dyes on Dry Plates.

MR. THORNE BAKER has advanced a theory of "sensitive enhancement." He says that the generally accepted theory that an application of certain dyes produces colour-sensitiveness is not proved by experiment, but that the plate must already have some sensitiveness to colour, which the dye accentuates. This theory was propounded at a lecture given recently before the Royal Photographic Society, and after Mr. Baker had explained his views, with the aid of some curves of sensitiveness of bathed and unbathed plates, Mr. E. J. Wall contributed a rather acrimonious paper (which was read by someone else), in which he remarked that "what was new (in Mr. Baker's paper) was not true, and what was true was not new." Dr. Meers took up the cudgels on Mr. Baker's behalf, and mentioned, *inter alia*, that he had found samples of dyes containing as much as 60 per cent. of sodium sulphate or a similar percentage of sodium chloride, and he suggested that there was nothing to guarantee that a sample of dye was not adulterated with hypo. Both Mr. Baker and Dr. Meers laid great stress on the necessity of using pure dyes, the former saying that he always found it necessary to recrystallise a sample two or three times before using it.

Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland.

COUNCIL-MEETING.

THE Council met at 67 Lower Mount Street, Dublin, on June 5. Dr. J. A. Walsh (President) occupied the chair, and there were also present Messrs. John Smith (Vice-President), George D. Beggs (Hon. Treasurer), Wm. F. Wells, Wm. J. Baxter, James Tate, T. N. Moffit, H. V. Goldon, James Michie, and D. M. Watson.

SALE OF MEDICATED WINES.

THE PRESIDENT, before entering on the business of the agenda, called attention to a matter of interest which he found in that day's newspaper, in the form of a question asked and an answer given in Parliament on the previous night on the subject of closing on Saturday night, viz.:

Mr. Moore asked the Attorney-General for Ireland if he was aware that, notwithstanding the present provisions of the licensing law requiring public-houses to close, in all but certain towns in Ireland, at nine o'clock, chemists and druggists claim the right to sell medicated or other wines and Burgundies between nine and ten o'clock, and if he will take steps to stop this practice.

Mr. Cherry: I am aware that a claim by chemists and druggists mentioned in the question has been made, but the Government have been advised that it has no foundation in fact. The police, however, have been instructed not to interfere when they find that the sale of medicated wines for the use of invalids is *bona fide* carried on by chemists; but where there is reason to believe that an ordinary wine-business is being conducted, and the regulations of the Licensing Acts merely evaded, prosecutions will be instituted.

Mr. WELLS: That is exactly where we thought we were; but there is a sore point yet that I have raised—whether a chemist who holds a wine-licence is to open at two on Sunday and shut at five.

THE DINGLE PROSECUTION.

A letter was read from the Assistant Under-Secretary, Dublin Castle, stating that the Lord-Lieutenant had reduced the fines of 5*l.* imposed upon David Dillon and Edward Brookes (assistant to Atkins & Co., Dingle) to 10*s.* each. [These proceedings were instituted by the Society, the defendants having sold Kay's essence.]

THE VICE-PRESIDENT (Mr. Smith) said that that was the answer to the memorial which had been approved of by the Council at last meeting. In his opinion, that memorial was a very fair statement of their case and was the minimum that they could put forward. It is certainly a very serious matter under the circumstances, because it must have been known to the Lord-Lieutenant, from the paper before him, that the real defendants in the case were the Messrs. Kay, who, it was stated, were prepared to pay any penalty that might be imposed upon the defendants. The fine had now been reduced to 10*s.*, and he understood that the defendants were now sending a memorial to the Castle to have the costs reduced.

Mr. WELLS said the Lord-Lieutenant had no power to reduce the costs.

THE VICE-PRESIDENT (Mr. Smith) said they could do nothing further in the matter, and they must let the thing pass for the present.

Subsequently Mr. Beggs proposed the following motion, which stood in his name:

That in view of the reduction of fines in the Dingle case, future cases be tabulated and sent to the Castle, with a request that the Government undertake the prosecutions, as it is not reasonable that this Society should bear the expense. He said he thought the motion should commend itself to all the members of the Council. The Society went to a great deal of trouble in collecting evidence regarding breaches of the law, and when they did collect the evidence and carry a case successfully through the courts of law, they found invariably that when a memorial was sent to the Lord-Lieutenant to reduce the fines, they were reduced to 10*s.* or 1*l.* This case in Dingle cost the Society a very large sum, and now the fine had been reduced to 10*s.* All the money they had spent in the case was out of the private exchequer of the Society. The Government gave them the Pharmacy Act to carry through for the protection of the public, but the Government took very good care to give the Society no funds to carry it through—instead they took

from the Society anything they got in the courts. He was of opinion that they should get the cases tabulated and send them up to the Castle. He had known of these things since he was in the chair. It was a very exceptional case indeed where they got the full fine, and he thought the Society would never get proper treatment from the Castle until something like what he now suggested was done. If it was a question of the revenue being affected—the selling of a pennyworth of snuff without a licence—the Government would take great interest in the matter; but when it came to something that was of greater importance to the public—breaches of the Pharmacy Act—they would do nothing to see that the law was carried out. Let the Society get five or six or seven cases together and tabulate them, and say to the Government, "We have got the evidence; we have done our work; it is your business now to prosecute." (Hear, hear.) At present if the Society took up a case it was a matter of certain loss, and they got nothing out of it. If the Society did not prosecute in cases, they were told they were not doing their work; but, when they did prosecute and the Courts awarded them penalties, the Lord-Lieutenant took it into his head to strike out or reduce the fines, and all the work and money of the Society went for nothing. He (Mr. Beggs) would rather see no prosecution than have the present state of things continued. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. GOLDON seconded the motion. He said the police did not take the interest in the carrying-out of the Pharmacy Act that they did in the case of the Licensing and other Acts; and he thought Mr. Beggs's idea about sending the cases to the Castle in a tabulated form was the most feasible way of impressing the matter on the authorities.

Mr. WATSON said it struck him that the Society could not delegate its powers to others, and he did not see how they could refuse to carry out one of the principal things that the Society was brought into existence for.

Mr. MICHIE asked if the Treasurer meant to tabulate future cases or past cases?

Mr. BEGGS: Future cases; the past cases are over and done with.

Mr. MICHIE: You might have to wait a long time for six or seven cases to be tabulated.

Mr. BEGGS: Not at all; we have cases always on hand.

Mr. WELLS pointed out, with reference to Mr. Watson's statement that the Society could not delegate its powers to any other body, that the police are the real prosecutors under the Poisons Act, and there is not a word in the Pharmacy Act as to who are the parties to carry it out. He had pointed that out to the Inspector-General. Off and on the Society had had the penalties reduced that they had succeeded in obtaining in the courts for breaches of the Pharmacy Act. When they spoke of the Lord-Lieutenant reducing the fines, it was not the Lord-Lieutenant who did it, but the officers at the Castle. The Society sent a strong protest in a case to the Lord-Lieutenant of the late Government, and the result was that no more reductions of penalties took place during his period of office. The Society had no public fund; it was not a pleasant duty for them to act as public prosecutors, and therefore it was but right that the authorities should undertake the cost of the prosecutions, which were instituted for the benefit and the protection of the public. (Hear, hear.) The police prosecuted under the Poisons Act, but the Society had to pay the money—if it were 3*d.* worth of phosphorus paste that was in question, the Society had to pay the 3*d.* That Society was not brought into existence until five years after the Poisons Act was passed. They had been assisting the police in cases under the Poisons Act, and they were willing to continue to assist the police in any way they could, but the police ought to do their own duty. He thought it would be a very good thing for the Castle people to be asked to deal with prosecutions under the Pharmacy Act, and if the Government did not do it, let things lie. The authorities would wake up to the fact when some big poisoning-case occurred, and then there would be a row. Anything that touched the revenue was carefully looked after, but nothing was done in the case of an Act that is passed for the good of the public. In the Dingle case the proprietors of Kay's essence told defendants to go on selling the stuff, and if they were prosecuted they (the proprietors) would pay the fine; and yet with this knowledge in the possession of the Castle the fine was reduced, which was tantamount to say-

ing to the defendants, "You can defy the law as much as you like."

Mr. BAXTER said he supposed the Castle authorities thought that a nominal fine was a sufficient enforcement of the law; in other words, they acted in a spirit of mercifulness rather than of strict justice.

Mr. BEGGS: Yes, and mulct the Society in large sums for costs of the prosecutions.

Mr. BAXTER: Perhaps the Castle are not aware of the heavy costs entailed on the Society.

Mr. WELLS: We told them of it. They had all the information before them in the Dingle case. It is in a remote part of the country, and we had four professional witnesses in attendance, and had to pay them for three days.

The PRESIDENT, in putting the motion to the meeting, remarked: I must say I am quite in accord with Mr. Beggs's motion, but I would suggest a slight alteration—that he leave out the word "future." My idea is that when we send in reports of cases, they will be naturally past history; and why not start with all the cases that have been brought up since the present Lord-Lieutenant came into office? In other words, I would say that "cases" will be tabulated, and leave us to our own discretion as to what we will tabulate. In most of the cases heard by the Magistrates throughout the country the 5*l.* fine is imposed, and the Castle officials apparently feel that it is because they cannot help it that the Magistrates impose such a fine. Of course we cannot blame the police authorities for looking after the tobacco and wine licences; and if we said that we would not prosecute in future, there is just the possibility that they might say to us that that was our own look-out; that it was as much for our own protection as for the protection of the public. If it once got out that the Pharmaceutical Society had ceased to prosecute, there would be no end of illegal sales going on all over the country. I do not see that it can do any harm to adopt the resolution in this amended form:

That in view of the reduction of fines in the Dingle case, a strong protest and cases tabulated be sent to the Castle, with a request that the Government undertake the prosecutions, as it is not reasonable that this Society should bear the expense.

Mr. MICHIE: If the Government adopt this our power would be gone.

Mr. BEGGS: Not at all.

Mr. WELLS: It would be an extraordinary principle to lay down that the Society should be made prosecute, and that they should get no money wherewith to do it.

Mr. MICHIE said it was a strange thing to make a protest, and then make a request that the Government should undertake the prosecutions.

Mr. GOLDON asked if it were lawful for County Councils to provide not only dipping-machines, but also the sheep-dips.

Mr. WELLS said it was not legal to do so. If they provided the sheep-dips they "sold," and it was an offence against the Act to "sell."

Mr. WATSON said a case was decided in England which gave them the power.

Mr. WELLS: They cannot do it in Ireland.

Mr. BEGGS said he accepted the resolution as amended by the President.

The motion was then put to the meeting, and unanimously adopted.

A PASS WITH HONOURS.

The PRESIDENT said that Sir John Wm. Moore had brought forward the suggestion that a Pass with Honours should be given to all students at the Preliminary examination who obtained 70 per cent. of the total marks and not less than 50 per cent. in each subject; and his idea is that this should extend to the Final examination as well as the Preliminary. He gave as his reason that, while it cost the Society nothing, it would be a great feather in a man's cap to say that he passed his examination with Honours. He (the President) therefore begged to propose:

That the following be added to Pharmaceutical Licence Examination Regulation VII. (pages 76 and 77) of the Calendar 1907: "A candidate who obtains 70 per cent. of the total marks, and not less than 50 per cent. in each subject, shall be awarded a pass with honours."

Mr. SMITH (Vice-President) seconded the motion, which was passed unanimously.

REFUNDING AN ENTRANCE-FEE.

A letter was read from a candidate asking that his fee of five guineas should be returned to him. He entered for the Final examination, but did not attend it, and it appeared that he was now ill.

It was proposed by Mr. WELLS, and seconded by Mr. BAXTER, that the applicant should get the money on Mr. Ferrall (the Registrar) assuring himself that the proper party had applied for it.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The correspondence included the following:

The Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies, transmitting copy of the Orange River Colony Medical and Pharmacy Amendment Ordinance, 1907.

The Assistant Inspector-General Royal Irish Constabulary, stating that Mr. Michael Waldron, chemist and druggist, died on March 6, 1902.

Mr. Alexander Deans, stating that Mr. George Augustus Deans, Ph.C., died on July 29, 1906.

The Rev. H. Trueman, Baptist minister, stating that Mr. John Barley Shanks, Ph.C., died some years ago in South Africa.

Messrs. James Lanigan and Allan McIntosh McCurdy, matriculates of the Royal University of Ireland, desiring Preliminary registration.

Mr. Robert Adamson, requesting restoration to the Register of Associate Druggists.

Messrs. J. J. Farrier, J. H. F. Graham, J. A. Donaghy, Wm. P. Doolan, M. S. Lalor, T. D. Tate, and John Wilson, Ph.C.'s, and T. Arnold, assistant, notifying changes in their addresses.

Certificate of death of John Thomas Chamberlain, M.P.S.I., which resulted from pleuro-pneumonia.

Donations from the Transvaal Pharmacy Board of a copy of the Medical, Dental, and Pharmacy Register, 1906; and from the American Pharmaceutical Association of a copy of "Proceedings, 1906."

On the motion of Mr. BEGGS, seconded by Mr. GOLDON, the thanks of the Council were directed to be conveyed to the latter two Associations for their donations.

The other business transacted by the Council was of a routine character.

Medical Gleanings.

Crystalline Calomel.

DR. J. BURDON-COOPER mentions in the *Lancet* a crystalline modification of calomel first isolated by Meyer in 1905 which he has been using for some time in preference to the ordinary varieties for diseases of the eye. It is prepared by adding a solution of lithium sulphate to one of mercuric chloride. The heavy white precipitate of ordinary calomel is filtered off and the clear solution heated to from 70° to 80° C., when the salt separates in lustrous scales. It has a specific gravity of from 4.5 to 5.0, as against from 6.5 to 7.0 of the ordinary salt, and it changes into the latter on sublimation. It does not seem to be an allotropic modification, as it shows no difference of potential when measured in a galvanic cell against ordinary mercurous chloride. The salt was prepared by Mr. Martindale, of 10 New Cavendish Street, London, W.

Morphinomania Treatment.

MISS MARY S. P. STRANGMAN, F.R.C.S.I., in a paper read before the South-Eastern of Ireland Branch of the British Medical Association, described the case of a man who had become a confirmed laudanum-drinker, and whom she treated successfully with atropine sulphate in doses of $\frac{1}{160}$ grain and strychnine nitrate $\frac{1}{80}$ grain, gradually increasing the dose to $\frac{1}{80}$ grain of atropine sulphate and $\frac{1}{80}$ grain of strychnine nitrate. A cinchona mixture was also given, but it was not taken either regularly or long, so that the success depended solely upon the atropine and strychnine. The case was complicated by alcoholism, but that also succumbed to the treatment. The patient improved in personal appearance, in weight, in mental condition, and in every other respect.

Association Affairs.

Great Yarmouth Pharmaceutical Association.

THE monthly meeting of members was held on Thursday, June 6, Mr. Harvey Palmer (President) in the chair. A majority of the members were present. The chief item of business was the report of Mr. J. F. Roberts, who acted as delegate of the association at the Federation meeting. After giving it, Mr. Roberts was heartily thanked.

Edinburgh Chemists', Assistants', and Apprentices' Association.

OWING to heavy rain the first botanical excursion to Inveresk, on May 31, had to be abandoned. The second excursion took place on June 7, when the party travelled by the 5.45 A.M. suburban train to Blackford Hill Station and walked round the hill and along the Braid Burn to Newington, reaching town about 8.15. It was one of the few bright mornings of the present season, and the outing was greatly enjoyed; but the effects of the dull cold season were strikingly apparent, vegetation generally being at least a month later than usual. In the woods at Hermitage of Braid it was observed that the ash-trees were entirely destitute of leaves, while in the oak they were only half expanded. It was also observed that the hawthorn was just coming into flower. Mr. John Rutherford Hill, Ph.C., who conducted the excursion, was able to indicate dozens of plants not yet in flower which generally are at this season.

Derby Chemists' Association.

A MEETING of members was held at the Bell Hotel on Thursday, June 6, Mr. Readman in the chair. Messrs. Hefford, Blaylock, Elmitt, Heath, Pattinson, Haynes, Bassam, Joy, Daykin Turner, Buxton, and Taylor were also present. The chief consideration of the evening was the summer outing, and members are asked to note that it will take place on July 3, when the train will leave Derby Midland Station at 1.5 P.M. for Miller's Dale, where it will be met by coaches, which will take the party first to Tideswell, where a short stay will be made to view the "Cathedral of the Peak," and then to Castleton. Dinner will be served at the Castle Hotel, and there will be time to view places of interest. At about 6.30 P.M. the party will drive back to Miller's Dale. Tickets for the drive and dinner 5s. each, and ladies and friends are especially invited. It was decided to accept the offer of Messrs. Burroughs Wellcome & Co. of a copy of Remington's "Practice of Pharmacy" for competition among the junior members of the craft in Derby. A sub-committee, consisting of Messrs. Hart, Cope, Readman, and Taylor, was appointed to deal with the matter.

Three Towns Chemists' Outing.

THE annual excursion of the Plymouth, Devonport, Stonehouse and District Chemists' Association took place on Wednesday, June 12, a large party leaving Plymouth by the early afternoon train for Yelverton, where suitable conveyances awaited to drive them across the moor in the direction of Tavistock, alighting at Half-way House, and proceeding on foot to the charming valley where Grenofen Bridge joins the well-wooded banks of the River Walkham. Beneath the fruit-trees in the orchard of an adjoining farm afternoon tea was provided, and the party submitted to the inevitable photographer. The party afterwards drove along the high road, on the fringe of Dartmoor, to Tavistock, and sat down to high tea at the Queen's Head Hotel. At the conclusion of this, Mr. Jack Goodwin, a visitor from New York, proposed the health of the President (Mr. S. A. Perkins) and Mrs. Perkins, and complimented the committee on the interesting character of the trip. Mr. Perkins acknowledged the toast. Mr. F. Maitland expressed appreciation for the work of the Secretary (Mr. F. A. Spear), who suitably replied. After spending a short time in Tavistock the party drove back to Yelverton, and reached Plymouth by train at 10 P.M.

Midland Pharmaceutical Association.

THE annual business-meeting was held at Birmingham University on Wednesday, June 12, Mr. H. W. Jones (President) in the chair. Among others in attendance were Messrs.

A. W. Southall, G. E. Perry, F. H. Alcock, Chas. Thompson, Jas. Radford (Hon. Secretary), E. W. Mann, Jas. C. Mackenzie, H. Buckingham, Dallow, Kelsey, Bourne, etc.

THE FINANCIAL STATEMENT, which gave rise to some discussion, showed that a credit balance of 3*l.* 0*s.* 8*d.* at the beginning of the year had been converted into an adverse balance of 3*l.* 5*s.* 9½*d.*, showing a loss on the year's working of 6*l.* 6*s.* The falling-off, the Secretary explained, was due to the fact that a number of firms had not subscribed. Several subscriptions, he added, were outstanding.—Mr. Alcock inquired as to the strength of the Association. He protested against going to firms and asking for subscriptions; if they could not make the Association pay its way, "burst it up," said he. People regarded the Association as a first-class institution, whose motto, like that of the town, was "Forward." As a matter of fact, it was very much backward, and it was going down.—Mr. Southall did not agree with Mr. Alcock. It was not, he said, that the Association was wrong, but rather the mode of collecting the subscriptions. The Treasurer should be responsible for this work, not the Secretary, who had already quite enough to do. The Association was as good now as ever; the attendances at the meetings during last session were most gratifying, and the fact that they did so well at the Conference showed that Midland chemists were very much alive.—Mr. Alcock quite agreed as to the success of the meetings last session. There had never been so successful a session within his recollection of twenty-three years, both as regards numbers and smooth and harmonious working. But if chemists would not support them financially, then they ought not to participate in the benefits of the Association.—Mr. Thompson expressed regret at the tone of Mr. Alcock's remarks. The Association had never been in a more flourishing condition than at present. There was nothing to be alarmed at in the balance-sheet. The small adverse balance of 6*l.* could be easily wiped off if the outstanding subscriptions were collected.—Mr. Perry said he had from time to time drawn attention to the differentiation of the subscription, and had tried to get a uniform subscription of 5*s.* He was told it was quite impossible that the Association could be kept going satisfactorily on a 2*s.* 6*d.* general subscription without these exceptional subscriptions of 10*s.* 6*d.* and 5*s.* This system was not satisfactory. Much better have a uniform subscription of 5*s.* They might reduce the membership, but the Association would be stronger.—Mr. Alcock mentioned that the Conference had stopped the varying subscriptions. He suggested it should be an instruction to the incoming Council that they do not ask subscriptions from outside firms. He strongly objected to go to London to ask for 10*s.*, or to ask travellers to give them a subscription. If there was a deficiency, let them make it up themselves.—Mr. Radford: We did not ask them; they subscribed of their own free will.—The financial statement was finally approved.

B.P.C.—Mr. Thompson asked as many members as possible to attend the Conference at Manchester next month.

OUTING.—A committee, consisting of Messrs. Radford, Perry, and Poole, was appointed to arrange for the annual excursion.

THE BENEVOLENT FUND concert arranged by Mrs. Perry was mentioned (see p. 889).

ELECTION OF OFFICE-BEARERS.—A ballot for twelve vacancies on the Council resulted in the election of Messrs. F. H. Alcock, Thos. Barclay, A. W. Southall, J. Wakefield, E. W. Mann, A. Southall, F. Smith, J. C. Mackenzie, H. Buckingham, G. Corfield, J. T. Cattell, and Stokes Dewson. There were seventeen nominations. Mr. Jones becomes an *ex-officio* member by virtue of his acceptance of the office of Secretary of the Coventry district.

Edinburgh District Chemists' Trade Association.

THE annual meeting was held at No. 36 York Place, Edinburgh, on Tuesday evening, June 11, Mr. C. F. Henry, chairman, presiding.

ELECTIONS.—Mr. Heddlie, Rodney Street; Mr. Robert McGregor, Bruntsfield Place; and Mr. A. C. Baxter, Marchmont Road, were elected members.

ANNUAL REPORTS.—Mr. G. H. C. Rowland, secretary, submitted the fifteenth annual report, from which it

appeared that there are on the roll 94 ordinary and four honorary members, being a decrease of two since the beginning of the year.—Mr. R. L. Hendry gave in the treasurer's statement. The balance at the beginning of the year was 46*l.* 13*s.* 3*d.*; members' subscriptions amounted to 9*l.* 7*s.* 9*d.*; and other items brought the income up to 77*l.* 0*s.* 9*d.* After deducting expenditure there was a balance in hand of 48*l.* 4*s.* 3*d.*, being an increase of 1*l.* 11*s.* on the year, and there were nineteen members' subscriptions due. The reports were adopted.

FEDERATION MEETING.—Mr. Forret gave in a report of his attendance at the recent Federation meeting in London, referring to the various subjects that were discussed. Mr. Glass also reported, and the Chairman moved a vote of thanks to both, which was adopted.

THE PRESENT POISONS SCHEDULE.—The Chairman intimated that the next business was the "inconsistency of the present Poisons Schedule" which had reference to some poisons which should be in both parts, according to potency. This is a point which has since the Poisons Committee inquiry been receiving the attention of the Pharmaceutical Council, and was partly carried out in the last additions to the Schedule. The matter was now discussed in somewhat general terms by members, Mr. J. R. Hill especially giving a lengthy exposition of law and practice which space does not permit our reporting fully. Messrs. MacPherson, Forret, Duncan, A. Currie, Glass, and Somerville also spoke.

WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION ACT.—A conversation took place regarding insurance under this Act. It was agreed to give 2*l.* 2*s.* to the Benevolent Fund and 1*l.* 1*s.* to the Orphan Fund, and the Pharmaceutical Society was thanked for the use of the rooms.

All the office-bearers were re-elected.

The Italian Pharmacopœia.

THIS work is at present undergoing revision, and the following are a few of the alterations and improvements suggested by the committee:

Every pharmacy in Italy must stock all the galenicals and preparations required by statute, failing which they are liable to a fine for the first offence, culminating in closure for repeated offences. The list of such things has been considerably added to, there being over 100 additions to fifteen deletions.

Tests have been increased in number and brought up to date. The polariscope is recommended for examination of essential oils.

The majority of the committee are against the introduction of fluid extracts into the Pharmacopœia.

The name of glycerine of starch is changed from *Glycerato* to *Glycerito*, the terminal *ato* being erroneous as signifying a product of distillation.

Laudanum is deprived of its flavouring (cinnamon and cloves), alcohol taking their place. This change will avoid the deposit caused by the interaction of tannin and morphine.

For limonata magnesiaca the formula in common use will be inserted, viz.:

Carbonate of magnesia	...	...	10
Citric acid	...	...	16
Water	...	...	170
Syrup	...	...	30

Dissolve, then add 2 grams each of sodium bicarbonate and citric acid.

The old formula for Blaud's pills was a blunder. From ferri sulph. exsic. it becomes ferri sulph. cryst., and the pot. carb. diminishes by one-half. A much-needed improvement.

Pomata will in future be known as *Unguenta*. A formula for ung. hyd. ox. flav. will be inserted, viz.:

Hyd. ox. flav.	...	...	5
Lanolini	...	...	5
Vasellini	...	...	90

The oxide to be fresh prepared and washed consecutively in water, alcohol, and ether.

Neutrality to litmus will be added to present tests for sodium salicylate.

Saccharin will have to satisfy Fehling's solution as to the absence of glucose.

Vaseline on being mixed with water and tincture of iodine must not colour, showing absence of glycerine of starch.

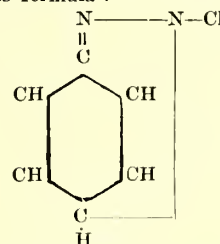
The committee advise that a Veterinary Section should be added, and that the addendum of chemists' specialities be done away with.

Chemical Society.

A MEETING was held at Burlington House on Thursday, June 6, Sir William Ramsay (President) in the chair. The papers down for reading were of little pharmaceutical interest. Messrs. Baker and Baly contributed to extending to *pyridine and its homologues* the theory that substances which exhibit ultra-violet absorption-spectra are in a continual state of vibration between two constitutional phases. It is supposed that the molecule of benzene is continually oscillating concertina-wise between what may be roughly called a very elongated hexagon and an oblong, and it is now suggested that what the authors call an *isorropesis*, or, as Dr. Armstrong prefers to call it, a "wobble," of the same kind takes place in the pyridine molecule, though here the matter is complicated by the presence of the N atom. Incidentally further evidence has been obtained that pyridine compounds actually have the ketone structure, and are not phenols, as has been suggested by some chemists. The next paper, communicated by Mr. Tutin, of the Wellcome Chemical Research Laboratories, described some interesting compounds obtained by the action of *methylene chloride on ethyl sodio-malonate*. This contained no point of direct pharmaceutical interest.

THE CONSTITUTION OF DIAZO COMPOUNDS

was discussed by Dr. J. C. Cain, who, in order to explain the ease with which these compounds part with their nitrogen, suggested that they must possess a structure such as is indicated by this formula:



which would represent diazo benzene chloride on this hypothesis. A paper on the bromination of certain aromatic compounds was read by Dr. Hewitt, and the meeting was adjourned to Thursday, June 13, when Professor Farmer's address on "Some Borderline Problems in Botany" was to be delivered.

The Strayed Reporter.

A "Tribune" contributor tells of a dream after reading the list of papers communicated to the ordinary meeting of the Chemical Society last week, and this is a bit of it:

'Twas an Ordinary Meeting
Of the Chemical Society . . .
Poor man!
With brain-pinions wildly beating,
Thoughts of terrible impiety
Began.
Papers followed seriatim,
And he took them down verbatim,
Or he tried to, on a scientific plan.
But he got a bad brain-puncture
From one subject at this juncture—
"Coloured azo-derivatives of 1:3-diphenylbarbituric acid. Dynamic isomerism among the hydrazones of 1:3-diphenylalloxan."
"Mosht hic-stordinary meeting
Of the Chemical Shoshiety
Ever sheen!"
Thus he spoke, with accents fleeting, etc.

From which it appears that the dreamer must have more intimate acquaintance with the haunts of the young lions than their etymological platitudes.

THE amalgamation of several Stettin spirit-distilleries has been arranged. The new undertaking will trade under the name of Stettiner Spirituswerke Vereinigung pommerischer Landwirtschaft und Industrie, Actiengesellschaft. The company will commence operations in 1908, with a capital of 5,900,000m. (195,000*l.*).

Colonial and Foreign News.

RUSSIAN CASTOR OIL.—Formerly five large castor-oil makers in Moscow and the neighbouring district supplied the Moscow dealers, but after these factories had been worked for several years at a loss they were closed one after the other. The S. W. Dawydowa & Co. factory held out longest, but at the end of 1906 it also relinquished business.

THE ST. PETERSBURG SANITARY COMMITTEE, having examined the projected new pharmacy regulations submitted by the Minister of the Interior, is seeking to have the right granted to town and village councils to open pharmacies on a special footing—namely, that they shall not only be free to deal with hospitals, but also with private clients.

DUTCH CHEMICAL-MANUFACTURERS.—The lack of patent laws in Holland is giving some concern to the German Federated Association of Chambers of Commerce, the Executive of which complains that Dutch houses manufacture chemicals and other products according to German patents, exporting them to Germany and elsewhere. It is suggested that the best remedy, so far as importation of these goods into Germany is concerned, would be to have more strict frontier control.

FOREIGNERS AT GERMAN UNIVERSITIES.—In the winter session 1906-7 there were 45,146 students at the German Universities, of whom 4,151, or 9.2 per cent., were foreigners. At the technical high schools there were 12,000 students, and of these 2,701, or 22 per cent., were foreigners. This condition of things is viewed with alarm by Herr L. Wohlgemuth, of Essen, who communicated a paper on the subject to the German Chemical Society recently, and suggested further stringency in admitting foreign students.

COPPER SULPHATE IN GREECE.—It is interesting to note that all the sulphate of copper imported into the Morea last year was of British make, the value being estimated at 5,500*l*. The British Consul at Patras expresses the opinion that the relatively high price is likely to cause a falling-off in the demand, especially as the severe frosts of the past winter are deemed by many to be injurious to the "peronosporos" malady. Still, a majority of growers will doubtless give their vines one or two sprayings, so that the stock in Patras, consisting of 3,600 casks (say 900 tons), will be required.

GERMAN DIVIDENDS.—The "Chemische Fabrik Grünau" (Landshoff & Meyer) has declared a 10-per-cent. dividend. The "Nitritfabrik Akt.-Ges.," Kopenick, with a share capital of one million marks, made a net profit of 288,738*m*. for the first year of its existence—an excellent result. Other dividends for 1906 include the Chemische Werke vorm. H. & E. Albert, Amöneburg, of Biebrich, 22½ per cent., against 19 per cent.; Chemische Fabriken Gernsheim-Heubach a.g., of Mannheim, 3 per cent.; Chemische Fabrik in Billwärd, Hamburg, 6 per cent.; and the Chemische Fabriken Oker & Braunschweig, 12 per cent.

A CURE SYNDICATE.—According to the Berlin correspondent of the London "Daily Chronicle," extraordinary particulars are published by a Berlin newspaper regarding a group of seven concerns under one management, which, according to that journal, is one of the most elaborate swindles of modern times. Most of the concerns are trading under British names. The first offers an electric ear-battery for the cure of deafness for 30*s*., which is of no earthly use, and is valued by experts at 3*s*.; also a wonder-working infusion for the same complaint. The second concern offers a concoction of various undefined ingredients for the cure of all manner of diseases, and in addition secures to the user of the concoction a splendid complexion. The third concern sells the planchette. For 3*s*. 6*d*. a fourth concern sells powder and a magic ring for curing gout. The powder is sprinkled in the patient's stockings, and contains the same ingredients as the ear-tea. Next comes asthma-powder for 6*s*. An apparatus is supplied for increasing the height for 30*s*., and finally a solution for colouring hair in bottles costing 7*s*., and which is the gout-powder dissolved in water. The syndicate is said to be doing an immense business, sometimes sending out 500 packages daily. The receipts last year amounted to 50,000*l*.

Trade Report.

NOTICE TO BUYERS.—The prices given in this section are those obtained by importers or manufacturers for bulk quantities or original packages. To these prices various charges have to be added, whereby values are in many instances greatly augmented before wholesale dealers stock the goods. Qualities of drugs and oils vary greatly, and higher prices are commanded by selected qualities even in bulk quantities. It would be unreasonable for retail buyers to expect to get small quantities at anything like the prices here quoted.

42 Cannon Street, London, E.C., June 13.

THE condition of business in drugs and chemicals shows no appreciable change from that recorded during the past two or three weeks, and with the end of the half-year in sight, the limited demand is principally for small parcels. A moderate number of price alterations are reported, but none of any great moment. Contrary to expectation American peppermint oil in tins suddenly advanced 6*d*. to 1*s*. from the lowest point touched last week. Japanese dementholised has also moved slightly in sympathy. Menthol has improved by 2*d*. to 3*d*. on better demand, and thymol is 6*d*. dearer in one direction. German refined camphor is offering at lower prices, and a further decline has taken place in crude Chinese. Much higher prices are now asked for cod-liver oil in Norway, but whether they are justifiable at the moment is an open question. A better complexion is put on the opium crop this week by the receipt of a Smyrna telegram advising that copious and timely rains have fallen at the critical moment. The new Bulgarian otto is now being distilled, and according to the latest advices an average crop seems assured, but final reports must be awaited. Coumarin has been advanced 1*s*. Caffeine and glycerin are still very firm. Citric acid is slightly easier, more on account of slack demand than a decline in raw material. Acetic acid is also easier. Grey and native sarsaparilla has arrived in quantity. Cascara sagrada is steady, and advices from the Pacific Coast are very bullish. Ipecacuanha has been selling more freely at last week's easier prices. New squill is cheaper and lower. Turpentine is flat and lower. The following table indicates the more important changes since our last :

Higher	Firmer	Easier	Lower
Cod-liver oil	Cantharides	Acetic acid	Antimony
Coumarin	Palm oil	Benzols	Camphor
Linseed	Rape oil	Citric acid	(crude China
Oil	Thymol	Gum arabic	and ref.)
Menthol		(Ghatti)	Chillies
Peppermint oil		Matico	Squill
Amer.		Nutmegs	Turpentine
and Jap.			

ACID, ACETIC.—The importers quote 99 per cent. to 100 per cent. (glacial) at 40*s*. per cwt., but this price could be shaded in second-hands.

ACID, CHRYSOPHANIC.—As raw material continues unobtainable, there is no abatement in prices; from 13*s*. up to 15*s*. 10*d*. per lb. net is quoted according to maker.

ACID, CITRIC.—Although the price of raw material has not undergone any sensible reduction, the makers of citric acid are now offering at slightly easier prices. English crystals are now obtainable at 2*s*. 0½*d*. and foreign at 1*s*. 11½*d*. per lb.

ACID, OXALIC, is firm at from 4½*d*. to 4½*d*. per lb. net delivered free London.

ACID, TARTARIC, is steady at 1*s*. for English, and 11½*d*. to 11¼*d*. for foreign.

AGAR-AGAR remains firm at 1*s*. 7*d*. spot for No. 1 quality. Lower qualities are practically unobtainable.

ALMONDS.—At the beginning of May serious injury

by frost was done to the Sicilian crop in the mountain districts, which sensibly reduced the hitherto very favourable prospects. It is calculated that the Sicilian crop will not now exceed 100,000 bags of 100 kilos. Prices have advanced considerably, the great scarcity for prompt shipment helping the forward movement.

ALOES.—The remainder of the parcel of Curaçao (about 120 gourds) for which a bid was to be submitted last week, was subsequently sold. An arrival of 90 boxes Curaçao has taken place, and a further 150 boxes are on the water.

ANISEED is unchanged at 23s. per cwt. for Russian on the spot.

ANTIMONY.—Small lots of Japanese crude have been sold at 45s. per cwt. spot. Regulus has dropped 6*l.* to 8*l.* per ton since last week, and is now obtainable at 60*l.* to 62*l.* for prompt delivery, and less for quantity.

ARGOL.—The exports from Cape Colony during March 1907 amounted to 25,956 lb. (478*l.*), against 14,554 lb. (241*l.*) in 1906. During the three months ending March 1907 the exports were 64,134 lb. (1,123*l.*), against 47,254 lb. (835*l.*) for the corresponding period of 1906.

BENZOIN.—There is a fair demand, especially for Palembang, good quality of which is worth 40s. to 42s. 6*d.*, and fine 65s. The remainder of the parcel of Siam ex auction has been disposed of at the limits; 25 packages Palembang have arrived, but no Sumatra.

CAFFEINE.—As already reported, the market is very strong, and owing to the good demand during the past two or three weeks makers are much behindhand with deliveries. The pure crystals are quoted 11s. 3*d.* to 12s. 3*d.*, and the citrate at from 8s. 6*d.* to 9s. 6*d.* per lb. as to quantity.

CALAMUS ROOT.—The new crop for July-August shipment from Hamburg is quoted 19s. to 19s. 6*d.* per cwt., c.i.f. as to quantity.

CAMPHOR.—The market for China crude is lower. Towards the close of last week small sales for May-June shipment were made at 287s. 6*d.* to 290s., c.i.f., closing sellers at 290s. c.i.f. This week prices are again lower. June-August offering at 275s. c.i.f. Refined is also weak, slabs offering at 4s. 6*d.* spot, and 1-oz. tablets at 4s. 3*d.* c.i.f. German refined in bells is now offered at the lower price of 4s. 6½*d.* per lb. c.i.f. net weight, without tare for paper, for at least 5-cwt. lots, and tablets at the usual higher price. Flowers are quoted at 3s. 11*d.* per lb. c.i.f.

CANARY-SEED is quiet, without change in quotations.

CANTHARIDES.—The market for Russian flies is a shade steadier, as most of the cheap parcels have been disposed of. Business has been done this week at 3s. per lb. c.i.f.

CARAWAY-SEED is steady at 31s. 6*d.* to 33s. per cwt. for ordinary to good Dutch.

CASCARA SAGRADA.—The forced sale at auction last week has in no way affected the market privately, as business has since been done at 45s. spot for three-year-old, and for new bark 41s. is asked; for shipment business has been done at 41s. 3*d.* c.i.f.

CASHEW-NUTS.—At auction 15 cases were offered and bought in at 50s.

CORIANDER-SEED is firm at 8s. 9*d.* to 9s. per cwt. on the spot for Morocco, with further sales to arrive at 8s. to 8s. 3*d.*, c.i.f. terms, for new crop.

COUMARIN.—The makers have advanced their price 1s. to 13s. 3*d.* per lb.

CREAM OF TARTAR is steady at the reduced quotations of last week, 98 per cent. powder offering at 82s. 6*d.* to 83s. per cwt. and 95 per cent. at 80s.

CUMIN-SEED.—New crop Morocco on passage has been sold at 32s. 6*d.* per cwt., landed terms. East India, on spot, is steady at the same price.

CUTTLE-FISH BONE.—Good bold Bombay is obtainable at 5½*d.*, medium at 3½*d.* to 4*d.*, and small broken at 1½*d.* per lb. Sales have been made at these prices.

DRAGON'S-BLOOD.—With very small stocks and no arrivals this week the market is exceedingly firm, there being only one parcel on offer from first-hands, consisting of bag-shaped lump, for which 7*l.* 10s. is asked.

ERGOT.—Russian keeps steady with sales at about 11*d.* per lb. c.i.f., but Spanish remains very dear at 1s. 4*d.* c.i.f., and 1s. 5*d.* to 1s. 9*d.* on the spot as to holder.

ESERINE.—As the principal markets are now bare of Calabar beans, prices of this alkaloid are very firm on the basis of 2s. per gram for the sulphate and salicylate, and 2s. 5*d.* for the pure.

GALLS.—Persian blue offer at from 75s. to 77s. 6*d.* green at 55s. to 60s., and white 51s. per cwt. spot, and for arrival blue is offered at 74s., and white at 50s. c.i.f. terms.

GAMBIER.—Sales of cubes have been made at 29s. per cwt.

GAMBOGE.—The parcel of ricey Saigon offered at auction has since been sold at the limits.

GLYCERIN continues a strong market at the recent advance. One prominent maker in the North has already sold his output up to the end of the year; 57s. per cwt. is quoted for double distilled s.g. 1.260 in tins and cases in ton lots.

GUAIACUM.—The exports of resin from Hayti from October 1, 1905, to September 30, 1906, amounted to 9,228 lb., being less than in the previous year. Small sales are made in London from time to time, but the inquiry is mostly for drossy, which is scarce, and realises a higher price in comparison with the higher qualities.

GUM ARABIC.—East Indian gums are quiet, with sales of Ghatti No. 1 at 30s. 6*d.* and No. 2 at 19s. per cwt., c.i.f., terms. Scented Aden is selling in small lots at 30s. spot. Bushire, so-called insoluble gum arabic, continues slow of sale, ordinary sorts offering at 13s., and for bold picked amber business has been done at 19s. Soudan sorts are quoted 34s. for half hard, and 40s. for soft white.

HONEY.—The sales in Liverpool include 160 cases Californian at 35s. to 36s. per cwt.

INSECT-FLOWERS.—Small closed Dalmatian flowers are somewhat scarce and in demand at from 80s. to 85s., c.i.f. terms.

IPECACUANHA.—Fair sales of Cartagena have been made at 5s. to 5s. 1*d.* for fair root. About 50 bales of Cartagena have been shipped from the warehouse this week. A small business has been done in Rio at 7s. The arrivals amount to 25 packages, about half Cartagena and half Rio.

LINSEED is dearer, 50s. to 52s. per quarter being now asked for good qualities.

LITHIA SALTS are very firm, and practically nothing is obtainable below the makers' prices.

MATICO-LEAVES are quoted easier on the New York market, prices having been reduced to 23c. to 25c. per lb.

MENTHOL.—With an improved demand, prices have advanced 2*d.* to 3*d.* on the spot, small lots having changed hands at 8s. 2*d.* to 8s. 3*d.* for Kobayashi, and 7s. 10½*d.* to 8s. for Suzuki. For September-December shipment business has been done at 8s., c.i.f. terms.

MUSK.—Tonquin is firm, with small sales of fine thin skin blue Pile I. at 85s. per oz., and for old-fashioned pod 65s. is asked.

OIL, ANISEED, is steady, with a small business in the Red Ship brand at 5s. 2*d.* spot, and for common ordinary brands have been sold at 4s. 9½*d.*, c.i.f.

OIL, BERGAMOT, is firm at from 12s. 6*d.* to 13s. 6*d.*, c.i.f., according to brand.

OIL, CASSIA, is very firm at 6s. 3*d.* per lb. for 80 to 85 per cent., 5s. 11*d.* for 75 per cent. to 80 per cent., and 5s. 9*d.* for 70 to 75 per cent. c.a., with a small business thereat.

OIL, CASTOR.—Hull make of second pressing for prompt and June delivery is quoted 29*l.* 10s.; firsts for September-December delivery at 30*l.*; and seconds for July-December 29*l.* per ton in barrels ex wharf, London; cases 50s. per ton extra.

OIL, CITRONELE.—Ceylon is firm at 1s. 11½*d.* for cases and 1s. 11*d.* for drums on the spot. For shipment, business has been done at 1s. 7*d.* per lb., c.i.f. London.

OIL, COD-LIVER.—Much higher prices are now asked by several Norwegian refiners, but on what the advance is based it is difficult to say, except that the fishing everywhere is on the point of closing. One of the leading refiners in Bergen quotes finest new Lofoten oil at 74s., c.i.f., and another has raised his price several times, and now asks 75s., but we hear of no business at these figures. In another quarter 68s., c.i.f., has been quoted this week for prompt shipment. Our cablegram (see p. 915) states that 67s., f.o.b. Bergen, has been paid, which price would be equivalent to 70s. c.i.f. London.

lent to about 71s. spot. Our Bergen cordrespondent writes on June 10 that the Finmarken fishing still continues, but the weather has for the last week been unfavourable, and the output was therefore below expectations. The statistics give the following figures:

	1907	1906	1905
Catch of cod (millions) ...	45.6	43.3	44
Cod-liver oil (barrels) ...	38,300	34,700	34,900
Livers for "raw" oils (hect.)	20,000	15,900	11,900

There are, however, still nearly 3,000 fishing-boats present at Finmarken, being 300 less than last year at the same date. From that time the fishing yielded a further three million of cod and 2,500 barrels of cod-liver oil. The market continues rather firm, with a good demand for prompt delivery at 65s. per barrel f.o.b. Bergen for finest non-congealing cod-liver oil, and we should think that 66s. might perhaps be obtainable. Refiners are, however, mostly unwilling to sell at present for prompt shipment. The exports from Bergen up to date amount to 4,741 barrels, against 6,517 barrels at the same date of last year.

OIL, LEMON.—The prices cabled from Messina this week indicate no weakness as yet, exporters quoting 6s. 6d. to 6s. 9d., c.i.f.

OIL, OLIVE.—Reports from Sicily intimate that the olive-trees are in splendid condition, and promise an abundant flowering, but in spite of the favourable prospects prices are maintained, owing to the small supplies.

OIL, ORANGE, is firmer at 9s. 6d. per lb., c.i.f., for sweet.

OIL, PEPPERMINT.—Business both for spot and arrival was put through last week down to 7s. per lb. for Wayne County oil in tins, but subsequently with higher prices quoted from the United States 7s. 6d. to 7s. 9d. is now wanted, but most holders are firm at 8s. spot. American H.G.H. is firm, with business at 11s. spot. There has also been an improved demand for Japanese oil, and after business had been done at 5s. to 5s. 1d. holders now ask 5s. 2d. for dementholised Kobayashi on the spot.

OIL, WOOD.—Sellers of Hankow ask 31s. 9d. c.i.f. in tins and cases.

OILS, FIXED.—*Linseed* oil has advanced about 1s. on the week to 27s. 6d. in pipes and 28s. in barrels. *Rape* oil is 6d. better at 33s. for crude and 34s. 9d. for refined. *Lagos Palm* oil has advanced 1s. to 34s. *Coconut* oil is steady on the spot at 40s. for Ceylon and 46s. for Cochin. *Cottonseed* is unchanged. American *Turpentine* has declined 1s. 6d. on the week to 45s. 6d. spot. *Petroleum* is quiet at 5½d. to 6¼d. for Russian, 6½d. to 6¾d. for ordinary American, and 7½d. to 7¾d. per gal. for water-white.

OPIMUM.—Some good sales of Turkey gum are reported on the spot at an advance of 6d. per lb., including druggists' up to 12s. 6d. Tokat at 13s. 6d. to 14s. 6d., and Malatia at 13s. 3d. per lb. The trend of the market is still upwards, and if the demand continues prices are likely to advance further as stocks are very small. Persian has been sold up to 12s. for good test, and at 11s. to 11s. 6d. for lower test. Qualities below 9 per cent. are neglected. A cable has been received from Smyrna stating that copious rains have fallen and that the crop has been saved.

SMYRNA, June 1.—The market has been quiet, and the only business done—at somewhat reduced prices—has been between native speculators. Buyers have been reserved, and the fact that the New York market has declined 10 cents has no doubt interfered with the execution of a pocket-order for 200 cases on this market. It is to be hoped that this state of affairs will continue, so that the market for new crop will not become excited at producing-centres. The sales for the week are as follows: Three cases current Karahissar t.q. at the equivalent of 10s. 9d., nine cases ditto at 11s. 1d., and two cases extra Karahissar t.q. at 11s. 4d. per lb., c.i.f. terms. The arrivals in Smyrna amount to 3,233 cases, against 1,513 cases at the same date of last year. The sales for May amount to 31 cases. The crop has commenced in the low-lying plateaus, and the small samples received appear to be satisfactory in quality.

A monthly report dated May 31 states that the sales in Smyrna during the month amounted to 12 cases only for account of native speculators. During the first half of the month crop reports were more or less favourable, but latterly hot dry weather has prevailed, which, if continued, cannot but be detrimental to the already estimated small crop. Today's quotations are nominally from 11s. to 11s. 9d. as to quality, but it is anticipated that only the first buyers will be able to secure forty or fifty cases within these prices, as,

after weak holders have cleared out, other buyers will have to offer a substantially higher figure to tempt holders. At the moment the estimates of the crop are all guesswork, as the weather conditions at the time of the harvest will decide what the outturn will be. The arrivals to date amount to 3,233 cases, against 1,514 cases at the same period last year, and in Constantinople 3,394, against 1,395 cases. The stock in Smyrna is about 1,125 cases, against 1,970 at the same date last year, and in Constantinople 65, against 193 cases.

OTTO OF ROSE.—The agents for one of the leading brands have advanced their price to 24s. per English oz.

QUICKSILVER is steady at 7l. per bottle from the importers, and 6l. 16s. from secondhands. Present prices are the lowest for the past nine years.

QUININE.—Pending the Amsterdam bark-sale to-day, there has been no business to report, values remaining nominal at 7½d. per oz. for good brands of German sulphate from second-hands. A small business has been done in the Amsterdam make at 7d. spot.

RHUBARB is steady, holders asking 1s. 5½d. c.i.f. for Canton, 1s. 5d. for flat high-dried, and 10d. for rough round. Some fair flat high-dried has changed hands at 1s. 7d. per lb., and small to bold round dark horny ex-auction at 10¼d.

ROSE-PETALS.—The new French crop is offered at from 1s. 10d. to 1s. 11d. per lb., c.i.f.

SARSAPARILLA.—The arrivals at the warehouse comprise 37 bales genuine grey Jamaica and about 50 of Native Jamaica. Eight bales of Lima-Jamaica are also close at hand, so that over 100 packages of all descriptions will be offered next week. There is still a fair demand.

SHELLAC is steady on the spot, with a moderate business on a basis of 211s. to 212s. for fair TN Orange. Genuine shellac is difficult to obtain, the parcels on offer being more or less resinous, at from 195s. to 205s. per cwt. Good and fine Orange marks are slow of sale at from 225s. to 240s. AC Garnet is offered at 200s., and GAL at 187s. 6d. spot.

SPICES.—At auction the large supply of 746 barrels Jamaica *Ginger* was offered, but only a few sold, including ordinary to good ordinary at 75s. to 80s., these prices being steady. Fair, slightly mouldy, Japan was taken out at 29s., at which business has been done privately; and of washed Cochin 16 bags of dull were bought in at 36s. No Singapore *Pepper* was offered at auction. Good heavy Wynaad was bought at 5½d., and a few bags of Ceylon sold at 5d. for slightly mixed with stones. Privately fair Singapore quality is quoted at 4½d. Of *white pepper* 145 bags Singapore, mostly sold without reserve, at 6¼d. to 6¾d., being cheap. Fine Muntok was bought in at 7¼d. and fine Ceylon at 7d. Privately a small business has been done for July-September shipment at 6¾d. c.i.f. *Chillies* were lower at auction, a quantity of mixed Mombassa selling at 12s. to 13s. per cwt. Good bright were bought in at 17s. 6d. *Capsicums* were slow of sale, good red East Indian cherries being bought in at 28s. *Nutmegs* were cheaper, about 60 packages of Singapore selling mostly without reserve. *Mace* was practically all bought in, the only sale being a case of Java at 1s. 5d. for ordinary curly. Fair slightly wormy Penang was bought in at 1s. 7d. Of *Cloves* 80 bales of fair Zanzibar were bought in at 8¾d., and of Penang 6 cases sold without reserve at 10½d. for fair picked. Privately the delivery-market for Zanzibar has been dull, the sales including a few hundred bales at easier prices, comprising October-December at 7¼d. and January-March 7½d., and for shipment January-March has been done at 6¼d. c.i.f.

SQUILL.—The new crop of fair average white quality for prompt shipment is offered at 3d. per lb., c.i.f.

SULPHUR.—An advice from Messina, dated June 5, states that the outlook is uncertain. No sulphur has been sold to the U.S.A. for ten months, and the exports to other countries together also show a falling-off, in consequence of smaller shipments to the principal wine-growing countries, such as France and Italy. As a palliative remedy, and in order to encourage the sulphuric-acid industry in Sicily, the Italian Government authorise the sale of brimstone to Sicilian acid-makers at reduced prices. This ordinance may probably call into life a number of acid-factories; but whether it will be sufficient to dispose of the increasing stock without necessitating the remodelling of the agreement with Mr. Frasch remains an open question. The

exports from Sicily during April were 43,900 tons of 1,030 kilos., against 51,189 tons, or 7,289 tons less, and during the four months (January-April) the shipments were 150,635 tons, against 183,050 tons, or 32,415 tons less; the stocks at the shipping-ports in Sicily at the end of April were 495,149 tons, or 76,883 tons more than in 1906. Although the production has diminished from natural causes, it remains greatly in excess of present consumption. Stocks in Sicily are therefore accumulating. The voting for the definite administration of the Consorzio has taken place, and it will shortly enter into office. Its task should be to balance production and sales.

TONKA-BEANS are reported to be very scarce in New York and Surinam are out of the market, while Angostura are held for firm prices.

TRAGACANTH.—A good business has recently been done at from 70s. up to 6l. per cwt. for Persian descriptions, the higher grades being somewhat neglected. Bagdad gum has also met with a fair demand at steady prices for most grades. The quotations are: Firsts, 13l. 10s. to 14l. 10s.; seconds, 12l. to 13l.; thirds, 11l. to 11l. 10s.; fourths, 9l. to 10l. 10s.; and yellow and pinky, 7l. to 8l. 10s. per cwt.

WAX, JAPAN, rules at 61s. to 61s. 6d. spot, but for shipment business has been done at 56s. 3d., c.i.f.

Heavy Chemicals.

Similar features to those recently indicated in late reports are still apparent in the heavy-chemical market—that is to say, a fair all-round demand on both home and export account and prices well maintained on the firm side.

SULPHATE OF AMMONIA continues firm, with tendency towards advancement. Some little business is also being done on forward account, but it has not been of great importance. Shipments are fair. Present nearest values: Beckton, 12l. 2s. 6d. to 12l. 5s.; Beckton terms, 11l. 15s.; London, 11l. 17s. 6d.; Leith, 12l. to 12l. 2s. 6d.; and Hull, 11l. 15s.

BENZOLS.—The demand is somewhat quieter, and values have declined a little: 90 per cent. 9½d. to 10d. per gal., and 50 per cent. 10d. per gal.

BICHRIMATE OF POTASH AND SODA continue in good consumptive demand, and prices are steady. Bichromate of potash, English and Scotch deliveries, 3½d. per lb., less 2½ per cent. Glasgow, and for export 3¼d. per lb. net, f.o.b. Glasgow. Bichromate of soda, English and Scotch deliveries, 3d. per lb., less 2½ per cent. Glasgow, and export 2¾d. per lb. net, f.o.b. Glasgow.

ZINC SALTS maintain a steady position, and are moving well. Zinc sulphate crystals, 7l. 10s. to 8l. per ton, and zinc chloride, 100° Tw., 7l. 5s. to 7l. 10s. per ton.

RECOVERED SULPHUR shows little fluctuation, and maintains a firm tone at 5l. 5s. to 5l. 10s. per ton, free on rails in bags.

GREEN COPPERAS, owing to strong demand on both home and export account, and consequent scarcity, is very firm, and prices are somewhat better. Present nominal figures are for best Lancashire makes 42s. 6d. to 45s. per ton, f.o.b. Liverpool, and for Welsh, in bulk free on rails, 15s. to 17s. 6d. per ton.

Continental Markets.

ARSENIC has been steadily rising, and even now goods for delivery in the summer months are no longer obtainable from the mines, as they are sold out until September-October. Here and there small quantities can be obtained in second-hands, but prices are high.

BALSAM PERU.—A Hamburg report of June 1 states that, as anticipated, pure balsam has reached 20m., and it may probably advance to 25m. per kilo. There are no "outside" offers. Bremen, London, New York, and Paris, as well as Hamburg, are practically without stock, and inland holders have been able to dispose of their surplus quantities profitably in Hamburg. There is still a limited supply of pure Ph.G. IV. goods at 19½m. per kilo., which is worthy of attention, as supplies cannot be replaced at this figure.

BERBERIN.—The supply of raw material has been for some time inadequate, so that it is only obtainable here and there in small quantities, at considerably higher prices.

BISMUTH SUBNITRATE.—Prices remain extremely low, and no explanation of this can be offered, as the value of the metal has not yet decreased. As the competition is somewhat keen, however, no improvement can be hoped for just at present.

BROMIDES.—A short time ago prices for bromide of potassium fell to 145m. per 100 kilos. in Germany, and now there are offers here and there at still lower prices. This competition is likely to continue so long as manufacturers' prices are not uniform.

CANTHARIDES.—Russian flies are stationary at 7m. per kilo.; for several hundred kilos. 6.90m. might be taken; offers from Russia have become less pressing.

CASCARA SAGRADA.—The Hamburg market is firm with in-

creased demand at 80m. per 100 kilos. Californian reports state that in consequence of a great scarcity of labour there will be still less material offered this season than last year, and that prices must rise.

GALLIC ACID.—As far as is known prices are subject to the union which has been formed by some of the makers; others, however, are "outside" the union, and it is therefore possible that prices, which are already very low, about 360m. per 100 kilos., may be cut still further.

KOLA.—In April the large supply of about 380 sacks was sent to the Hamburg market. In May the supply was equally abundant, and the price for primo goods has fallen to about 45m. per 100 kilos. Under present conditions values are likely to remain low for some time.

Bulgarian Otto of Rose.

Our Bulgarian correspondent, under date of June 7, writes as follows: "The distillation of the rose-crop, which is now in full swing, is progressing under favourable conditions. For the past eleven days the weather has been ideal—fresh and cool atmosphere, with rich rainfalls almost every other day. The flowers are coming to the distilleries fresh, well-developed, and rich in odour, and the yield in otto is very satisfactory. Thanks to this welcome and timely change in the weather, the present crop, which only a fortnight ago promised to be one of the smallest and worst on record, is bound to be an average one, and if the present favourable conditions continue during the whole harvesting season the crop may even prove above the average. This only shows once again that it is chiefly the weather during the distillation season that actually makes and unmakes a crop."

American Peppermint Oil.

Messrs. R. W. Greff & Co., 20 Eastcheap, E.C., have received the following from their principal, Mr. F. M. Rudd, of Bronson, Michigan: "In the West the planting of peppermint-roots has been completed, with the result that the acreage will be considerably smaller than that of last year, according to reliable but incomplete returns received by one of the leading handlers of peppermint oil. Weather conditions have been unfavourable. In many sections roots wintered poorly, and the scarcity and high price of farm labour have all had their effect in restricting planting-operations; but probably the most potent factor in making for a decrease in production is the low and unremunerative price, many growers having turned their attention to other crops that can be more easily grown and which pay them better profits. Altogether, we anticipate a large decrease in this year's crop from the average of the last three seasons."

Cablegrams.

SMYRNA, June 13 :—The opium market is firm, with buyers of Karahissar at the equivalent of 12s. 8d., f.o.b., but the few sellers ask 13s.

NEW YORK, June 13 :—Business in drugs is dull. Opium is unsettled at \$3.80 per lb. for druggists'. Quinine at 17c. per oz. is slow. Copaiba is easy at 60c. for South American pure. Balsam Peru is scarce at \$2.25 per lb., and peppermint oil is easy at \$1.65 for Wayne County in tins. Menthol is 15c. higher at \$2.70, and nux vomica is firmer at 3c. per lb.

BERGEN, June 12 :—The total catch of cod for the whole of Norway since the opening of the season now amounts to 45,639,000, against 43,257,000 at the corresponding date of last year. The yield of steam-refined oil is 38,311 barrels, against 34,686 barrels at the same time of 1906. The fishing at Finmarken continues, and the market demand has improved, up to 67s. per barrel, f.o.b. Bergen, having been paid to-day for prompt delivery.

[The catch of cod during the week was 4,006,000, and the yield of oil 605 barrels.—ED.]

AMSTERDAM, June 13 :—At the auction of cinchona held here to-day 11,190 packages were offered, weighing 1,020,355 kilos., and containing the equivalent of 56,992 kilos. quinine sulphate. Of the above quantity 10,863 packages were disposed of, at an average unit of 4.25c. per half-kilo., as compared with 4.67c. paid at the auction on May 2. The following were the approximate quantities of quinine purchased by the principal buyers: (1) The English and American factories, 17,003 kilos.; (2) the Brunswick factory, 8,514 kilos.; (3) the Mannheim factory, 7,730 kilos.; (4) the Amsterdam factory, 4,224 kilos.; (5) the Frankfurt and Stuttgart factories, 6,190 kilos.; (6) various buyers, 11,710 kilos. The lowest price paid for the manufacturing-bark was 4½c. per half-kilo., and the highest 49½c., while for pharmaceutical bark from 9c. to 44½c. was paid.



TO CORRESPONDENTS.—Please write clearly and concisely on one side of the paper only. All communications should be accompanied by the names and addresses of the writers. Publication of letters does not imply our agreement with the arguments or approval of the statements therein. If queries are submitted, each should be written on a separate piece of paper. We do not reply to queries by post, and can only answer on subjects presumably of interest to our readers generally. Letters received after the early posts on Wednesday cannot as a rule be dealt with in the current week's issue.

BUSINESS INFORMATION.—We have very full records of the makers or agents for articles and products connected with the chemical and drug trades, and supply information respecting them by post to inquirers. Inquiries regarding any articles which cannot be traced in this manner are inserted under "Information Wanted."

"Why?"

SIR,—Such an inquiry by the police is not unusual in country towns when they think that such information will be of service in a case they have in hand, but there is no obligation on the part of the chemist to give the information. That rests with the man and his conscience, always supposing that he has one. And, though nothing less than a mandamus can compel him to produce his sale of poisons book, it is advisable and good citizenship to give the authorities any help, in confidence, which will assist them in that particular case.

Yours truly, E. S. B. (142/21.)

SIR,—In last week's *C. & D.* I notice an inquiry from Mr. C. Woollons with regard to Battle's vermin-killer. I should like to mention that where I acted as "locum" recently a police-officer asked to see the names of purchasers of Battle's vermin-killer for the last six months, and also said that that was being done in a great many districts, each officer having a separate town. I don't know if this has anything to do with the matter referred to by Mr. Woollons.

Yours truly,
J. S. CRABB.

"Bile Beans v. Davidson."

SIR,—May I take advantage of your columns to thank the very numerous members of the trade who have sent me congratulatory messages on the successful result of my long defence against the Bile Bean Manufacturing Co., of Leeds? This cordial goodwill of the trade is ample repayment for the years of anxiety. I would like to answer these messages individually, but my time will not permit. I think it will be well for me to take this opportunity to say that all rumours about being "backed up" by So-and-So are quite unfounded, and that I have fought this case entirely single-handed.

Yours very truly,
Edinburgh, June 12. G. GRAHAM DAVIDSON.

Cholera or Black-head in Fowls.

SIR,—I have read Mr. W. Thornton's letter, and quite agree as to the Indian-corn feeding. I find always in cases here (and they amount to a large number every week) that the fowls almost always get Indian corn in every feed, and I always recommend change of grain. I also find that boiled cabbage-waste is generally bad to give during the disorder, but uncooked chopped-up greens are good. Unfortunately I can speak of the disease from personal experience with my own fowls. I find that, if taken in time, they can often be cured; but they should be separated from the others, and a plentiful supply of lime or carbolic acid thrown around, and clean fresh water with a trace of iron in it left for the fowls to drink. After death, the fowls' livers will generally be found abnormally large. A good tonic-powder with spices should be prescribed as a preventive and possible cure, and, as it makes fowls healthy, a good trade could easily be made for it.

Yours faithfully,
Aughnacloy, JAS. TAYLOR.

The £5 Patent Limit.

SIR,—"Xrayser's" remarks are always welcome, and I am glad to see he agrees that the 5*l.* order is too high for the

majority of chemists. Let me assure "Xrayser" that even if certain makers reduced the limit to 10*s.* it would be "cash with order," so there need be no fear of the extra book-keeping involved. Some patent-makers are said to desire to "get rich quick," to get out of business; therefore, it is said, they will not listen to us. But even to such as these surely my argument holds good:

10,000 willing distributors at a decent profit, all able to buy and all holding 10*s.*, 20*s.*, 30*s.*, or 40*s.* worth of the leading and popular patents, furnish a sound policy for the makers to follow.

Firms like Elliman, Beecham, and Allen & Hanburys are not in business on the "get rich quick" plan. They get perhaps treble the interest they would receive from land or other investment, therefore, if we can show them that it will be to their advantage (as well as to ours), we shall get what we want.

Elliman's plan of co-operative buying is all right in any town where you can get one enthusiast to do all the work of distributing; but I have been called an enthusiast, and I will not be the distributor. Why? Because chemists do not stick to the rules of the game. They would send for two, instead of twelve as arranged; they would forget to send cash, and they would pass you in the street if you sent them an account; not to speak of the jealousy of Mr. Brown, who would not like me (the distributor) to know that he (Brown) only sells three Ellimans per month. Why should Messrs. Elliman bother about the petty jealousies of our trade? I say my plan is best because it makes each man independent; and I say also that those men who adopt this plan are to lay the foundations of their businesses to last as long as an embrocation (for example) is needed.

I never substitute—never have done, even when I was a dozen years with a big drug-company; but surely any sensible man can see that 10,000 chemists all pushing forward pills and embrocations of their own is the poorest kind of backing which any big advertising scheme ever had. I am no great believer in a personality trade, but it is an undoubted fact that nearly every chemist spends a big part of his day in selling or trying to sell something of his own "just as good." Many of us do not do it. Many others hate doing it, and many more have to do it to live. If manufacturers take these three lots first and make them their special agents so long as they promise "no substitution," others will soon come in. Let them offer fair terms in small lots, and then go for the substituters and smite them hip and thigh, and I and many others will gladly help them to do it.

When they are at it they should put in plain figures the F.M.R. price on each article, and let us trade in peace and quietness, without all this miserable sneaking job of watching each other for undercutting. I am no cutter, but many a time I keep on selling a line at 10½*d.* (or some of my men do) after it has been raised to 1*s.* Retailers have heaps of things to distract their attention. This is a frequent source of loss and unintentional cause of cutting. Why not remove it?

JAY MACK.

"Biddy O'Grady and the Colonel's Lady."

SIR,—Your Liverpool correspondent's notes on the Birkenhead and Wirral Association's social proved interesting—and, in fact, amusing—reading to some of its members. Whether the "after-dinner oratory" is considered a "lapse from virtue" is not quite clear. Be that as it may, the charge of "quasi-professional platitudes" hardly lies at our door since only two of our members spoke. Perhaps the little there was may be pardoned on the score of entertaining a democratic President. When next we meet "ideal" shall be emblazoned on our *menu*, and with your correspondent's presence to check our backsliding perhaps he may have a more favourable report for your readers. We think we like Biddy O'Grady. But who is the Colonel's lady? Does she hail "fra' the toon" of your correspondent? If so, then indeed we love thee, Biddy.

Yours,
ONE OF 'EM. (139/30.)

Window-displays.

SIR,—In common no doubt with many chemists, I am frequently approached by proprietary-article makers to give them a display of their goods either on my counter or preferably in my windows. It seems to me, sir, a fairly

cool proposition. If these people require a space in a local newspaper they are perfectly prepared to pay for it. On the other hand, if they require a space in my windows, lighted at my expense and rent paid by me, they assume an astonished air when I state that my terms are two guineas per week. Recently I was approached by a firm with a view to displaying their hair-preparation. Their goods are not protected, and in order to meet the competition of an unqualified limited company kept open by the goodness (?) of a qualified man, I am compelled to sell these at an average of one halfpenny in the shilling profit. Where do I come in? These people do not hesitate to insult us by their hints at substitution, and to add a request that we will gratuitously advertise by display their quackery appears to me, at all events, additional insult. I very much fear chemists as a rule do not realise the powers they possess in matters such as these. I am not averse to, in fact I frequently do, give a shelf or so to the display of "protected" goods which show a minimum profit of 25 per cent. Below this I keep all the protected or otherwise out of sight. I should like to suggest to fellow-pill-punchers that they put the following queries before window-display seekers:

Are your prices protected at a living profit?

Have you any connection, directly or indirectly, with the firms who publish substitution lies?

What are you prepared to pay for a full window-display?

Eastbourne.

Yours faithfully,

ARTHUR MILLS.

Plaster of Paris.

SIR,—It is doubtless interesting to scientific chemists to investigate the composition of gypsum, and to compare the results of their labour. Acquaintance with the physical properties of native sulphate of lime is of some advantage to the ordinary chemist and druggist. The preparation of the substance is simple, and is carried on by two methods—(1) by baking, (2) by boiling—but the product is inferior. The ground gypsum is placed in large iron vessels and heated by fire, when it boils after the similitude of water, disengaging steam. Probably the superiority of baked over boiled plaster is due to its anhydrous condition, for by exposure to the air it loses its solidifying property, and must be again heated in order to restore its condition. If plaster of Paris is mixed with a solution of gelatin, it requires a longer time to set—an advantage to the artist in modelling. A solution of alum, on the contrary, acts almost immediately and the set plaster is much harder.

Yours faithfully,

R. GOODWIN MUMBRAY.

Dispensing Notes.

Mucilage in Bismuth Mixture.

If mucilago tragacanthæ is used the unpleasant result is avoided. The patient seldom gets the full dose of the drug unless something is added to suspend the powder.

E. S. B. (142/21.)

Butyl-chloral Mixture.

SIR,—How can the following be compounded without a resinous precipitate?—

Butyl-chloral. hydratis ...	...	gr. 60
Quin. hydrochlor. ...	...	gr. 15
Alcohol. ...	...	3ij.
Tinct. gelsem. ...	...	3ij.
Aq. ad ...	...	3viii.

Yours faithfully,

S. P. B. (135/40.)

[The precipitate referred to is butyl-chloral alcoholate, due to the interaction of the alcohol and butyl-chloral hydrate (see "The Art of Dispensing," p. 282). The alcohol and tincture should be diluted with their own volume of water, and added to the aqueous solution of the solids.]

Hydrarg. Bisulph.

SIR,—In reply to question by "Creosote" in to-day's issue this is an abbreviation of the genitive of hydrargyri bisulphuretum, official in 1851 (P.L.) and in 1841 (P.E.). Among many synonyms is given hydrargyri sulphuretum rubrum. Two hours after reading "Creosote's" question I had occasion to dispense a prescription containing the same phrase by a well-known West-end skin specialist. When he writes it he means red mercuric sulphide. Sometimes when not unduly

pressed for time he writes hydrarg. bisulphuret., and in moments of leisure I have known him write hydrarg. bisulphureti. In these days of bad grammar (or no grammar) on the part of prescribers this is refreshing. I have known other prescribers use the same phrase as Latin for red mercurio sulphide.

7 Vere Street, W., June 8.

JOHN DICKSON.

Hydrarg. bisulph. was frequently prescribed by Sir Erasmus Wilson, and is still written by many skin-doctors. Vermilion is intended, and this is quoted in some drug-lists as "hydrarg. bisulphid." E. S. B. (142/21.)

Legal Queries.

See the "C. & D. Diary, 1907," for much legal information as to all trade matters. In any circumstance not covered by the articles therein, state the case explicitly with all particulars and submit to the Editor.

Interested (136/40) asks if it is legal for a qualified chemist to manage a drug-store in which scheduled poisons are kept for sale for an unqualified proprietor, with the latter's name over the door; in fact, actually elocking or shielding the unqualified proprietor from liability under the Pharmacy Act, 1868. [If the facts are exactly as stated it is illegal for the unqualified proprietor to keep open the drug-store; but there is no illegality on the part of the qualified chemist.]

A. H. (23/40).—When the police ask a chemist to give them the names and addresses of all people to whom poisons (Part I) have been sold during the past six months, they exhibit in an official way a characteristic which in ordinary walks of life is denoted "impudence" or "bounce." They have no legal right to make the demand, and have no power to compel a chemist to accede to it, but there are circumstances in which it is not advisable to decline their request.

E. G. (141/5).—To obtain permission to use industrial methylated spirit in the preparation of hair-washes the best plan is to apply direct to the Secretary of the Board of Inland Revenue, Excise Department, Somerset House, London, W.C. In the first instance, however, refer to our *Diary*, p. 268, where you will observe that you will require to give the Board a bond in value according to the amount of spirits that you use annually. That is a point over which the Board alone have control, and it is determined by the *bona fides* of the applicant as well as the extent of his use of the spirit. In making the application you must inform the Board the exact purpose for which it is required, and submit copies of the formulæ of all the preparations which you propose to make with it. The Board will not permit industrial methylated spirits to be used in the preparation of bay rum or any other similar article which is drinkable and free from noxious ingredients. There is no means of getting an off wine-licence between the licensing courts.

A. E. R. (139/55).—The employés of a window-cleaning company with whom you have a contract to clean your house and shop windows are not your servants, and liability for any accident happening to them while cleaning your windows rests upon the window-cleaning company.

Folk (133/65) holds his premises on the terms of a lease which does not expire until Midsummer, and he has received notice to do certain sanitary work, and puts a question as to whether he is liable or not to do the work required by the local authorities. This can only be ascertained by a perusal of the lease, which has not been sent to us. If the lease contains a covenant by the lessee to pay all outgoings or impositions or charges, then we think our subscriber would be liable. The liability to pay generally arises when the work is actually completed, so if the work is not completed until after the expiration of the existing lease then we should say the question of liability will turn on the wording of the new lease. If the latter contains the words above mentioned, then we are afraid our subscriber will have to pay. If none of the above words are in the covenant to pay the rates, etc., then the freeholder (into whose hands the property falls after midsummer) will have to discharge the liability. This point has given rise to a great deal of litigation, and we should advise our subscriber to consult the solicitor who perused the new lease on his behalf. It is quite possible that the so-called drain may be a sewer and repairable by the local authorities themselves, and that they cannot recover from anyone.

E. C. (142/4).—We do not consider the use by you, a registered chemist, of the designation "Dental, optical, and pharmaceutical establishment" to be an infringement of the Dentists Act, but it may, by some other act on your part, be contributory to infringement.

Borough (135/56) has bought a house and garden, the owner contracting to quit it at Midsummer. "Borough" has under-

taken "to take off" house fixtures at valuation, and the vendor threatens to remove a rockery and swing from the garden. If he does so, can "Borough" recover damages?

[It is difficult to give our subscriber a reliable opinion without seeing the contract, but if nothing is said about the swing and rockery in the garden we do not think the vendor can remove them.]

J. T. (141/3).—How will a chemist with an outdoor apprenticeship, receiving no salary, and who paid no fee, be affected under the new Workman's Compensation Act? Will he be liable?

[The Act contains nothing enabling the employer to escape under these conditions. The apprentice is a workman within the meaning of the Act, and is entitled in the case of accident to compensation not exceeding his weekly earnings nor exceeding 10s. per week. It will be for the arbitrator or Court to determine what the service of the apprentice is worth to the employer. Thus in some cases a premium of 50% is received (this being the employer's recompense for teaching the apprentice the business) and the apprentice receives 50% in periodical payments during his apprenticeship. This is the equivalent in kind of our subscriber's case where no money passes. Upon such bases the compensation would be computed, as "earnings" is not in law merely the money paid.]

Miscellaneous Inquiries.

We endeavour to reply promptly and practically to trade questions of general interest, but cannot guarantee insertion of replies on a particular date, nor can we repeat information given during the past twelve months.

Vassah (Grenada, B.W.I.) (128/57).—**FLORIDA WATER.**—There are four recipes for this in "Pharmaceutical Formulas," but the following is simpler in composition:

Oil of lemon	5 c.c.
Oil of bergamot	3 c.c.
Oil of lavender	2 c.c.
Oil of cloves	5 drops
Oil of orange-flower	10 drops
Rectified spirit	890 c.c.
Distilled water	100 c.c.

Mix.

J. F. C. (133/52).—**DRUNKENNESS-CURES.**—The most popular of these seem to depend on potassium bromide, but we cannot say whether the one you refer to belongs to this class.

P. W. (129/5) asks us for information as to "fig-dust," which a customer requires for cleaning cloth. Perhaps some of our readers can tell us whether it is a proprietary article, or, if not, what is intended.

J. R. (129/58).—**HERB-BEER ESSENCE.**—The essence which is used for aerated herb-beer is a mixture of essence of hops and essence of horehound combined with ginger-ale essence. A cheap product could be made from the following formula:

Essence of ginger-ale	1½ oz.
Essence of hops	5 oz.
Essence of horehound	1½ oz.
Black beer	10 oz.

Mix.

Border (Cape Colony) (128/3).—**TOILET-CREAM.**—The following is a representative formula for a toilet-cream made with tragacanth basis. It has been printed several times in the *C. & D.*

Pulv. tragacanth.	3ij.
Ol. rosæ geran.	℥xv.
Spt. rectif.	3ss.
Glycerini	3iij.
Aquæ	3vj.

Dissolve the oil of rose-geranium in the spirit, and add to the tragacanth in a mortar; mix well, then add all at once the glycerin and water, previously mixed, and stir until uniform.

J. D. H. (128/69).—**BATTERY-JELLY.**—The formula for this was given in the *C. & D.*, July 14, 1906, p. 72; but our correspondent complained that he could not always turn out a successful product. The jelly was made by mixing one part of silicato of soda with 3 parts of sulphuric acid (sp. gr. 1.20).

T. B. (134/13).—**HIRE-CHARGES FOR CAMERAS.**—Refer to *C. & D.*, March 10, 1906, p. 410.

W. J. G. (127/56).—**PINE-TAR COUGH-MIXTURE.**—The following formula produces a good cough-mixture:

Syr. pruni virg.	3iij.
Syr. tolu.	3iij.
Liq. morph. hydrochlor.	3ss.
Vinum picis ad	3xvj.

Dose; 5j.

VINUM PICIS is made from a recipe in the "National Formulary" as follows:

Wood-tar	100 grams
Water	250 c.c.
Pumice in powder	125 grams
Sherry 7 parts	of each a
Rectified spirit 1 part	sufficiency

Wash the tar with the water and pour the water away. Add the pumice to the washed tar, mix, and stir in 1,000 c.c. of the fortified sherry (vinum album fortior, it is called). Continue to stir frequently during four hours, then filter through a wetted filter, washing the latter with the fortified sherry to 1,000 c.c.

A. C. M. (130/35).—**STAND-DEVELOPMENT.**—When developing negatives by the stand method the exposures should be fairly uniform if good results are to be expected. Glycin, being a slow-acting developer, is preferred, the negatives obtained being free from harshness. A suitable formula is—

A. Glycin	4 parts
Potassium carbonate	1½ part
Sodium sulphite	12 parts
Water	100 parts
B. Potassium carbonate	10 parts
Water	100 parts

For use mix one part of A. with two parts of B.

The plates are put into a grooved upright trough, the developer poured in to cover the plates, and left till the negatives are of proper density. Other formulæ were given in the *C. & D.*, March 10, 1906, p. 377.

Turkey (130/11).—The turkey that lays soft-shelled eggs should be supplied with more lime-salts. This may be managed by mixing lime-water with the drinking-water and calcium phosphate with the food.

Gapes (131/7).—The best fumigant for fowlhouses in which the fowls are affected with gape is carbolic acid; the crude may be used. It suffices, however, to saturate the wood and soil with either 5-per-cent. carbolic solution or 1-per-cent. sulphuric-acid solution. A very full account of this ailment is given in "Veterinary Counter-practice."

A Skipton Subscriber (142/10) sends us a newspaper-cutting headed "Worth Remembering," which says:

The following simple prescription is given by an authority on kidney-diseases and rheumatism: tincture of buchu, one ounce; Karox Compound, one ounce; syrup of lemon, two ounces. Take one teaspoonful in half a wineglass of water after each meal and at bedtime. For children quarter to half teaspoonful after meals. These ingredients are harmless, and can easily be mixed by shaking well in a bottle, or the prescription can be made up at any local chemist's at small cost.

The question is, What is Karox Compound? The cutting appears to be an advertisement. We cannot trace the maker of Karox Compound, and will be glad if any reader will assist.

Information Wanted.

Inquiries for the names and addresses of manufacturers, or other trade information, not traceable by reference to the advertisement-pages of "The Chemist and Druggist" and the "C. & D. Diary," or not filed in our private register, are inserted here free of charge. Postcard or other replies to any of the subjoined inquiries (addressed to the Editor "The Chemist and Druggist," 42 Cannon Street, London, E.C.) will be esteemed.

141/34. Where can enamelled-tin revolving stands for showing postcards be obtained?

138/69. Inexhaustible freezing-crystals: where obtainable?

139/41. Who are makers of Pesterine insect-destroyer, or where can it be obtained?

139/61. What is "Vrinents," or where obtainable? It is required as an ingredient in a relish.

142/49. Where can Dr. Hartley's pills be obtained?

28/33. Who makes a transparent lettuce and elder-flower soap?

144/24. Who are the makers or agents for Hill's Pomade Hongroise?

144/13. Formula for hydrarg. oleas c. petroleo (10 per cent.), as recommended by Dr. Alder Smith for the treatment of chronic ringworm. Will anyone who knows oblige, or tell us Dr. Smith's address?

Coming Events.

Notices for insertion under this heading should be received by the Editor on Wednesday of each week.

Monday, June 17.

Royal Photographic Society of Great Britain. 11 A.M. to 5 P.M. Mr. R. Demachy's oil-prints: The exhibition remains open till July 27.

Wednesday, June 19.

Thames Valley Chemists' Association. Annual launch-trip. Tickets 5s. each; family ticket (for three) 13s. 6d., from Mr. W. H. Peake, Hon. Secretary, 20 The Green, Twickenham.

Edinburgh Chemists' Trade Association and Glasgow and West of Scotland Chemists' Association. Joint excursion to the Trossachs. Tickets (adults 13s., juveniles 7s. 6d.) can be obtained from members of the committees or the Secretaries: Mr. G. H. C. Rowland, 115 Princes Street, Edinburgh, and Mr. A. McMillan, 623 New City Road, Glasgow.

Thursday, June 20.

Bath Pharmaceutical Association. Picnic to Castle Combe by brake, leaving Grand Parade at 2.15 P.M. Tickets (including tea) 2s. 6d.

Chemical Society. Burlington House, Piccadilly, London, W., at 8.30 P.M. The following papers will be communicated: "Some Properties of Radium Emanation," by Mr. A. T. Cameron and Sir W. Ramsay; "The Affinity Constants of Aminosulphonic Acids as Determined by the Aid of Methyl Orange," by Dr. V. H. Veley; "Azoderivatives of 1:3-diphenylbarbituric Acid: Dynamic Isomerism among the Coloured Hydrazones of 1:3-diphenylalloxan," by Mr. M. A. Whiteley; "A Series of Coloured Diazo Salts derived from *p*-amino-aceto-naphthalide," by Dr. G. T. Morgan and Mr. W. O. Wootton; "Colour and Constitution of Azo Compounds—Parts I. and II.," by Dr. J. T. Hewitt and Mr. H. V. Mitchell; "The Oxidation of Hydrazines by Free Oxygen," by Dr. F. D. Chattaway; "Calmatambin: A New Glucoside," by Mr. F. L. Pyman; "The Decomposition of Hyponitrous Acid in Presence of Mineral Acids," by Professor P. C. Ray and Mr. A. C. Ganguli; "The Chemical Composition of Petroleum from Borneo," by Dr. H. O. Jones and Mr. H. A. Wootton; "The Synthesis of Phenonaphthacridines. Trimethylphenonaphthacridines," and "The Condensation of Aldehydes with Mixtures of α -naphthol and α -naphthylamine: Synthesis of 7-aryl α -N- β dinaphthacridines," by Dr. A. Senier and Mr. P. C. Austin; "An Improved Form of Apparatus for the Rapid Estimation of Sulphates and Salts of Barium," and "The Determination of Sugar by Fehling's Solution," by Professor W. R. Lang and Mr. T. B. Allen.

The distribution of prizes in connection with the School of Pharmacy of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain will take place on June 26 at 3 P.M.

A PICNIC in connection with the Nottingham Pharmaceutical Association has been arranged for July 4. It is intended to drive to Southwell, starting from the Trent Bridge tram terminus at 2 P.M. A cricket match will be played during the afternoon. Tickets (4s. each) can be had from the Hon. Secretaries, Mr. W. Gill, 207 Radford Road, and Mr. E. E. H. Turton, 2 Chapel Bar.

College Notes.

METROPOLITAN COLLEGE OF PHARMACY.—As we go to press the Principal of this College telegraphs to us that "Metro. students find ozone, chalk, and daisies on Boxhill," which means that they were botanising there on June 13.

SOUTH OF ENGLAND COLLEGE OF PHARMACY.—The students had a botanical ramble last Saturday through the fruit-growing district of Kent, around Chelsfield and Swanley. Many official plants were found in bloom, a large patch of belladonna being especially noteworthy.

GLASGOW SCHOOL OF PHARMACY.—On Thursday, June 6, the students of the school, accompanied by the Principal and assistants, had a botanical ramble to Cathcart Castle, the party travelling by car. Botanical material was found in abundance, many of the plants collected illustrating a number of the natural orders for the Minor.

MANCHESTER COLLEGE OF PHARMACY.—On Tuesday, June 11, a party of Mr. Turner's students visited Liverpool in order to inspect the laboratories of Messrs. Evans Sons Lescher &

Webb. To those who had not previously seen the many ingenious and complicated pieces of machinery employed, and the attention to minutest detail which is required to ensure the best results being obtained, the visit was in the nature of a revelation. They went right through all departments and had everything explained to them, including the still-rooms and lime-juice department. The visit proved to be thoroughly instructive.

BATH AND WEST OF ENGLAND COLLEGE OF CHEMISTRY.—On Friday, June 7, the students of the above college visited the premises of the Bath Cold-storage Co. Previous to viewing the various departments, Mr. Hunt, the manager, explained the principles of ice-manufacture, so that the students were able to understand more clearly the object of the various plant. A batch of ice having been released from the containers, the students visited the cooling-rooms and the company's gas-works, where a full explanation was given and comparisons made with other methods. Mr. Hunt was cordially thanked for his demonstration.

WHERE TO STUDY.

The following educational institutions are advertising in this issue:

School of Pharmacy, 17 Bloomsbury Square, London, W.C. Muter's (South London) School of Pharmacy, 325 Kennington Road, London, S.E.

London College of Chemistry, Pharmacy, and Botany, 323 Clapham Road, London, S.W.

South of England College of Pharmacy, 186 Clapham Road, London, S.W.

Northern College of Pharmacy, 100 and 102 Burlington Street, Manchester.

Scottish Optical College, 4 Newton Street, Charing Cross, Glasgow.

Manchester College of Chemistry, 225A and 227A Oxford Road, Manchester.

Recent Wills.

LETTERS OF ADMINISTRATION of the estate of Mr. John Wm. Clemson Whittaker, of Denton, Lancs, chemical manufacturer, formerly in business at Woodley Warehouse, Chester, and New Mills, Derbyshire, who died intestate on January 25 last, leaving estate valued at 9,048*l.* 12s. 1*d.* gross and at 8,438*l.* 7s. 6*d.* net, have been granted to his widow Mrs. Eliza Whittaker, of Haughton Dale House, Denton.

MR. THOMAS HENRY WAKLEY, F.R.C.S.Eng., editor and proprietor of "The Lancet," who died on April 5 last, aged eighty-six, left estate valued at 35,607*l.* 19s. 7*d.* gross and at 35,488*l.* 12s. 2*d.* net. The testator left to his wife his long leasehold residence in Queen's Gate and his stables, 22 Queen's Gate Mews, and he confirmed the gift of his editorial offices, printing business, and management of the "Lancet" as to one moiety to his said son, who is to remain editor so long as he please, with a salary of 500*l.* he to have the full control of appointing and retaining sub-editors and the staff employed in the business. The testator left the second moiety of the "Lancet" business as to two-thirds to his wife, and the remaining one-third to his daughter Amy Florence, and he left the residue of his estate as to one-half to his wife, and the second half in equal shares to his said son and daughter.

Japanese Fottings.

(From the "C. & D." Correspondent.)

THE EXHIBITS OF DRUGS AND CHEMICALS at the Tokyo Exposition are a distinct advance as compared with those of the National Exposition held five years ago.

A JAPANESE PHARMACIST, who has returned from a visit to the southern part of China, states that Japanese drug-houses and pharmacies are very successful there, and the demand for Japanese medicines is increasing.

DRUG-EXAMINATION.—A report recently issued states that the samples of drugs and chemicals examined at the three Imperial Hygienic Laboratories—Tokyo, Yokohama, and Osaka—included 39,384 "poisonous" samples, of which only twenty-five were condemned. Of 119,054 "dangerous" articles 1,532 were judged unfit, and of other samples classed as "ordinary" 4,261 out of a total of 158,631 were found to be not genuine. These were all preparations, drugs, or chemicals found in the Japanese Pharmacopœia; but there were other unofficial samples examined, with the following results: "Poisonous"—342 examined, nineteen condemned; "dangerous"—6,256 examined, fifty condemned; "ordinary"—70,026 examined, 7,567 condemned.

Exchange Column—Bargains.

TERMS.

One halfpenny per word with name and address. One penny per word if we register the address and attach a number.

No Advertisement inserted for less than 6d.

TO BUYERS AND SELLERS.

We take every care to ensure that proprietary and other goods advertised in this column are genuine surplus stock of reputable persons in business, and are compelled to refuse advertisements sent by those who, when occasion requires, decline to satisfy reasonable inquiries as to their *bona-fides*.

We again call the attention of those who use this column for the sale or purchase of goods to the desirability of using our Deposit System. Some forward goods before they receive money for them, and others forward money to advertisers before they have even seen the goods. Disappointment in such circumstances is bound to happen now and then, and it is to prevent this, as well as to check fraud, that our Deposit System was instituted.

The buyer sends us the money for the goods, and when we hear from him that they are satisfactory, and not till then, we hand over the money to the seller. A commission of 6d. is charged by us on any transaction of 3l. or less, and 1s. if above that amount. The commission is payable by the buyer, and should be included in the money sent to us. All Cheques and Postal Orders should be made payable to "Edward Halse," and crossed "Martin's Bank, Ltd."

MORE EVIDENCE.

A letter received this week states :

The Supplement is a good medium for advertisements. Some little time ago we were overstocked with a proprietary article. We offered 6 doz. for sale in $\frac{1}{2}$ -doz. lots through the Supplement. Within a few days we had application for more than we had to dispose of. (139/7.)

FOR DISPOSAL.

APPARATUS.

ONE each gr. 3, gr. 5, pill machines, for 24 (Maw's); fine condition; mahogany frames; price 12s. 6d. and 10s. 6d. each, carriage paid. STEAD, 411 Edgware Road, W.

BOOKS AND PERIODICALS.

"ART OF DISPENSING," 1901, "Pharmaceutical Formulas," 1902, nearly new; what offers? "F. W.," 80 Calabria Road, London, N.

DRUGS AND CHEMICALS.

FLORES lavandulæ, about 40 lb.; 8d. lb., sample 2d. BAYNARD, Iron-bridge, Salop.

14 LBS good vanilla pods, 6s. lb., listed at 14s.; sample oz., 6d. BELLS, Binfield House Works, Clapham, S.W.

FORMULÆ.

ICE-CREAM Formulæ.—I have the reputation of making the best ice-cream in the United States. I use no eggs, no gelatine, no cooking. My cream is rich, highly flavoured, smooth as velvet, heavy body. Ten gallons can be made in less than 20 minutes at a cost of 2s. per gal. Satisfaction guaranteed. Formulæ sent to any part of the world on receipt of remittance for 8s. K. A. BACHMAN, Winona, Mississippi, U.S.A.

SHARES.

SHARES for sale. See p. 62.

100 CAMWAL preference. Offers to 27/29, Office of this Paper.

SHOP FITTINGS.

DISPENSING-SCREEN and air-tight window enclosure, glass shelves, and mirrored all round; extraordinary bargain owing to removal. HARLEY, Chemist, Perth.

WHAT offers for a handsome dispensing-counter, mahogany, 5 ft. high, 6 ft. long, 2 ft. deep, mirror backed? may be seen at any time. SHIRTLIFF & Co., Chemists, Acton Hill, W.

45 MAHOGANY drug drawers, £3 10s.; outside square lamp and arm, good condition, 27s.; 2 bent counter-cases, £1 10s.; 1 doz. ung. jars, handsome, 20s.; 3 doz. assorted stoppers, 13s. FOWLER, 7 Hermitage Road, London, N.

MISCELLANEOUS.

GLEDHILL'S check-till, nearly new, cost £3 3s.; take £2, carriage paid. "TILL" (31/16), Office of this Paper.

SODA fountain (Matthews), with 6 syrup jars; outfit complete; must be sold; cost last year £35; what offers? 29/9, Office of this Paper.

TYPEWRITER, equal new, cost £23, most perfect machine money can buy, cash wanted; sacrifice £8 10s. HEATH, Park Crescent, Rusholme, Manchester.

BANDAGE-MACHINE for sale; hand driven; will take material up to 48 in. wide and cut and roll 20 bandages at a time; price £10. GALEN MANUFACTURING Co., LTD., Wilson Street, New Cross Road, S.E.

CARTER'S invalid adjustable couch and chair, in- or out-door use, rubber-tired wheels, horse-hair cushions, perfect condition, 55s.; also invalid's adjustable backed seat arm-chair, covered in satin-hair cloth, 35s. cash, or useful exchange. DAVIS, 52 Station Road, Wood Green, N.

FRENCH-TEACHING languagephone for sale; owner no opportunity to make use of it; a good thing, and in perfect condition; records practically unused; records (25) are by educated native teachers; "natural method"; £7, literature included; cost £10 net. 32/27, Office of this Paper.

6-GAL. pear-shape carboy, 6s.; 2 doz. 1s. Nelson's gelatine, 4s. 6d.; 14 lb. black peppercorns, 6d.; 1 lb. zinc chloride sticks, 1s. 6d.; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. salicine, 9d.; 7 lbs. pv. pinus canadensis, 4d.; $\frac{1}{4}$ iv. atropin. sulph., 2s.; or any reasonable offer; wanted, small distilled-water apparatus. LIVESEY, Chemist, Preston.

WANTED.

EMPTY essence coppers and leads. Write, 27/39, Office of this Paper. TOP NOT ointment. State quantity, price, WILLIAMS, 118 The Moor, Sheffield.

MARTINDALE "Phar." (12th edition). State price, 27/1, Office of this Paper.

DENTAL chair, also engine and lathe. DENT, 4 Chatsworth Road, Stratford, London.

DISPENSING-SCREEN, 6 ft. long, not more than 3 ft. high. SHERWOOD, Chemist, Urmston.

MINOR books, chemists' books, for cash or exchange. GOWSE, Bookseller, Waterloo, Liverpool.

OLD artificial teeth bought; cash by return post. DENT, 4 Chatsworth Road, Stratford, London.

SECONDHAND spectacle and lens cabinet. Particulars, size, and price to BENSON, Chemist, Barrow.

HARTRIDGE'S "Refraction" and Taylor's "Key to Sight-testing." LLEWELLYN, Chemist, Ogmore Vale, Glam.

SYSTEM for recording stock, preventing duplication, and excessive ordering. "METHODS" (24/38), Office of this Paper.

TWO or 3 cash registers (National), total adders with detail slip; in good working order. Give full particulars, with lowest cash price. 21/6, Office of this Paper.

SECOND-HAND powder mixer and sieve combined, to hold about 7 lbs.; must be cheap. State price to PHILIP HAYDON, c/o Reeves, Stationer, etc., Queen's Avenue, Watford, Herts.